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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 267- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	MOOLTANx	..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
29th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA	.. MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	.. MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	.. MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	.. MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	.. MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	.. MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	.. MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £58
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4 445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,907
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	5,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
12th Nov. ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
13th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Bussch via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Bussch via Karachi.
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
17th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

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N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kame-yama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yama moto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. To-kunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shi-butami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

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Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN",

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

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Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
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Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. F. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
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285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

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Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
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Every description of Banking Business transacted.
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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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LET THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
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aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A R340

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A R343

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER. A lady preferred. Write to PRINCIPAL, LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA, Old University settlement, Gamdevi, Bombay.
A R

WANTED—An experienced SIZING MASTER, must be an expert practical hand with complete knowledge of theory Knowledge of weaving essential. Only experienced hands need apply. Pay according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply SECRETARY, Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
A 22023

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A W

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C

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Ricardon and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

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C R335

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	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
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Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 180 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

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N W

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JA R330

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for any six questions, Re. 1. 1 year reading, Re. 1. 5 years, Rs. 2. Whole life, Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing letter. V. K. IYER, B.A., Valavanur (S. A. Dt.).
R329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

AT JAM MILLS near Lalbaugh, Messrs. Tweedale and Smalley's Make, Twist Ring Frames of the year 1897, 292 Spindles, 5" Lift, 2 7/8" gauge. For seeing them in working order and for other particulars buyers should apply to the Agents at the Co's. office, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
R337

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on MONDAY next, the 17th instant at 12 noon (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By Order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th November, 1924.
22015

FOR SALE

A BUNGALOW IN DELHI.

A large and commodious bungalow known as "CARVILLE" most centrally situated next to Hotel Cecil in Deputy Commissioner's Lane comprising about 8,000 square yards of land, buildings and outhouses, will be Sold by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m. on 19th November 1924

and

"THE EASTERN MAIL, DELHI."

Paper and press including one Wharfdale and two Royal size cylinder machines four hand-presses, dye printing and litho machines etc., will be sold by Public Auction at the "Eastern Mail" Office, Delhi at 4 p.m. on 20th November 1924.

Particulars will be available at the "Eastern Mail" Office, "Carville" Delhi.

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Joint Liquidators.
The Indian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Lqd.)
70, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay 6th Nov. 1924. 22001

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Amur Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking Coal and other fuel on the Districts Colaba, Parel, Bandra, Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godara, Rutlam, Shamgarh-Kotah and Gangapur for a period of three years from 1st January, 1925 to 31-12-1927 and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1924, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel at Re. 1 each.

The tenderer must deposit Earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 100 with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

(Sd.) N. MEDLEY,
Dy. Agent & Secretary.
Church Gate Street,
5th November, 1924. 21088

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1925 when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 1st DECEMBER, 1924. Forms of application and full particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

2. CANVASSING DIRECT OR INDIRECT WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th November 1924.
22006

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Monghyr District Board on a salary of Rs. 600—25—800.

Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government Notification No. 1198 T.M., dated the 18th June, 1906, as amended by Notification No. 891-T-L-S-G., dated the 23rd September, 1922.

Applications should be submitted in sealed and registered cover addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer," which will be received by the undersigned up to the 27th December, 1924. Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the preceding rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

S. M. ZUBAIR,
Chairman,
District Board, Monghyr.
Monghyr,
The 5th November, 1924. 22025

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MANILAL WADILAL MULCHAND has retired from the partnership business carried on by him in partnership with others in the name of Messrs. Muncherji Wadilal & Co., at New Cotton Depot, Sewree, Bombay, from the 29th day of October, 1924. Our client will not be liable for the debts and liabilities of the partnership firm if any incurred by the above firm after the 29th day of October, 1924.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Wadilal Mulchand,
Ewart House, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 11th November, 1924.
22027

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., and Reduced.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED AND REDUCED ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Judge's Order, dated 22nd August, 1924, confirming the special Resolution reducing the capital of the Company and of the minute has been registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 3rd day of November, 1924.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., and Reduced.
22024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIKH MAHOMED BALUMIYA, late of Bombay, Shafee Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Chargeman in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Ltd., who was residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, before his death...Deceased.

SHAIK HASSAN SAIKH MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. MANOHAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22026.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our client Mr. MUKUNDRAO NARAYEN MANKER, the public are hereby notified that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between Mr. RAGHUNATH MAHADEO SAMANT and Mr. MUKUNDRAO NARAYEN MANKER under the name and style of "Messrs. Manker and Co.," has been DISSOLVED as from the 8th day of November, 1924, and the said business of Messrs. Manker & Co., shall henceforth be carried on by our client Mr. Mukundrao Narayen Manker.

All persons having any claim against the said Manker and Co., should apply to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tumarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1924.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Mukundrao Narayen Manker.
22023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3576 of 1924.

NARRONDAS SOONDERLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Merchant, Shroff and Banker under the name of Shaligram Narayendas at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHAGWAT DAYAL, formerly doing business as Broker and residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, but now his present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To

BHAGWAT DAYAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 4,200 with interest and costs of the suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of December, 1924, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.), in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and take notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1924.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22029

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Vejbai, widow of Khetsey Khiaisey, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted with our client for sale of the immoveable property known as "Zaveri Mansion" situate at Parsee Gully, known as Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, mentioned in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons therefor having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance, possession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any shall be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Dhunji Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Dhunji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and on or towards the South by the property of the late Motibai, widow of Dorabji Pestonji Mewawala and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 7-2 and Street Nos. 76—80 and New Survey No. 1379.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Dhanji Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length and 13½ feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 723 and Street No. 82 and bears the Collector's New Survey No. 1378 and is bounded on the North by the house of Bhimji Mulji Sukhedwala, on the South by the house of the Mortgagor, on the East by the said Dhunji Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 10th day of November 1924.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
22020

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIR R. PATELL, Esqr., of Bombay, Parsi Solicitor, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Chalkwady, Tardeo, Bombay, a portion whereof was purchased by him from Vithal Jussa, and the remaining portion from Devan Jussa and Parbhu Hamir Jussa, the sons and grandsons of Kunbi Jussa Dossa. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof, are therefore hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to any interest or claims, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Foras tenure admeasuring about 675 square yards, together with the buildings standing thereon, and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5/7045 and 5A/7045, and Cadastral Survey No. 293 of Tardeo Division, and Municipal E Ward Nos. 3693 (3) (3a) Street Nos. 1B and 1BB and bounded on or towards the East by the property of G. D. Andrade, on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Hema, on or towards the North by Chikalwady Lane and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baij Dosibai Cowasji Jussawala and now of Mr. Chothia.

Dated this 11th day of November 1924.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
220-

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARISCHANDRA LAXMAN KOWLEY and PRABHAKAR HARISCHANDRA KOWLEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Sole Members of a joint Hindu family, the last being a minor by his father and natural guardian, the said Harischendra Laxman Kowley, the manager of the said joint Hindu family, have contracted with our clients for absolute sale of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance, possession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Karowli, Dadar, within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,540 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 606, 391 and 479, 134 and 631 and New Nos. 4524, 4154, 4156, a/3718 and a/4560, 3718 and 4560, Old Survey Nos. 491, 1/490, 2/490, 492, and New Survey Nos. 1/1836, 5/1903, 1/1904, 2/1905, 4/1904, 5 and 6/1904, 3/1904, 4/1905 (part), and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1320 (part), 1320, 1324, 1322 and 1/1321, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3284, (2, 2a), 3539, 3541, 3545 and 3546, 3543, 3540 and Street Nos. 1003, 1001, 848A, 848AA, 1007, 1008, 1005 and 1002, and which premises are bounded on or towards the North by a public road formerly known as Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Gazdar, on or towards the East partly by the property of N. N. Patel and the property of M. M. Mistry, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the Church of N. S. D'Salvasao and the property of A. R. Khatri, then property of N. N. Patil, and partly by the property bearing C. S. Nos. 1318 and 1319.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1924.
RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
22028

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS of Mill, Gin and Stores Supplying subsisting between our client THAKORELAL MOTILAL DAULATRAI DHARAMSI MEHTA and CHIMANLAL KHUSHALDAS SHAH, which was carried on under the name and style of Messrs. D. Daulatrai and Co. in Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from the 3rd day of July, 1924, and that the assets and liabilities of the said business has been taken over by the said Chimanlal Khushaldas Shah as from the said date and our client has no concern with the said business from the said date.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) M. R. CHOKSEY,
for Messrs. Dubash and Co.,
Attorneys of Thakoreial Motilal.
22021

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RE: THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

RE: THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rupees 30,00,000 to Rs. 11,25,000. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 28th day of October, 1924, may be inspected at the office of the Company at Lamington Road, without the Fort, or at the office of the undersigned at 61, Medows Street, within the Fort, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 20th day of November, 1924, send in his name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the said Company.
22003

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO,

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable stores, surplus and redundant stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory Kirkee on MONDAY, 24th November, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings scraps and scissol Cupron curl with and without traces of lead. Lead scrap, Copper scrap, Zinc scrap, Tin scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel sulphate, Paints of sorts; Soligunum, Bolts doors brass, Cloth wire, brass and copper, Eyelets brass of sorts, Clocks brass, water three way pins keep split of sorts pipe, steam and hydraulic bands coulings brass Elbows, Sockets, Tees, Screws brass F. H. and Screws iron, F. H. of sorts, Cutters angulars right hand of sorts, drill Morse twist of sorts, Saws circular for metals Wheels abrasive st. grit, of sorts Clocks recording portable and tell tale portable, Engines fire steam Merry Weather Stamps steel for metals, Weight brass etc., etc., other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent will be taken strictly. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT KOLBHATWARI PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right of occupying the Plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 4 Kolbhatwadi Estate, abuts on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet area 567 sq. yards.

LOT. NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot 5, abutting on Princess Street, frontage 60 feet, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A similar plot, known as Plot No. 7, frontage 60 feet, Princess Street, area 567 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A very valuable corner plot. An unique building site known as Plot No. 8, at the junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street, frontage on Girgaum Road, 85 feet, on Princess Street 67 feet, area 612 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site, known as Plot No. 17, abuts on 40 feet, new Road, frontage 69 feet, area 423 sq. yards

LOT NO. 6.—A similar building site known as Plot No. 18, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 7.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 19, frontage 60 feet, area 318 sq. yards.

For further particulars, plan of the plots, conditions of sale, etc., apply to the Board's Estate Agent or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ONE IRON BAND STAND.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary Princess Mary Ladies' Gymkhana, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Princess Mary Ladies' Gymkhana at Cooperage, Colaba the following.

One Iron Band stand made of steel pillors, roof and railings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 138 BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned.

138 cases Belgian window glasses of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPAL VARNISH, HAIR BROOMS, TEA POTS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, HIPOLITE, GAL. ROOFING NAILS, MACHINERY PARTS, BATH TUBS, RIFLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their room by order of the Office concerned:—

2 cases copal varnish for furniture, Boat, carriage, Enamel white, Black Japan, Bronze oil, and motor finishing enamel.

1 case Hair Brooms.

1 case Cups, Saucers, Tea Pots, Spirits Stoves and Baking moulds.

3 cases about 8½ doz. bottles Hipolite.

31 cases Galvanised Roofing Nails of different sizes.

1 case machinery parts.

2 English bath tubs with fittings.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., The Official Liquidator of G. F. Rossling Limited (in liquidation).

3 single barrel .22 shots smokeless Browing Patent Rifles.

1 single barrel .22 shots rifle by Bermingham Small Arms.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Water Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

By order of The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

5 Assorted water carts of four wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL SQUARE AND ROUND BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dadabhai Ambaiad and Company, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chamar Godi, Mazet Bunder on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers the following:—

M. S. ROUND BARS: Size 3/4, Kilos 2884, Size 5/8, Kilos 3568 Size 1 1/2, Kilos 2060, size 1 1/8, Kilos 2040, size 1 3/8 Kilos 1040, size 1, Kilos 1030, Size 1 1/4 Kilos 1990.

M. S. SQUARE BARS:—Size 1 x 3/8, Kilos 2250, Size 1 1/2 x 3/8 Kilos 6050, Size 1 3/4 x 3/8, Kilos 8500, Size 2 x 3/8 Kilos 17730, Size 3 3/8, Kilos 702, Size 2 1/4 x 1/2, Kilos 8209, Size 2 1/2 x 1/2 Kilos 4109, Size 3/4 x 1/4 kilos 510, Size 1 1/4 x 3/16 kilos 1020, Size 1 3/4 x 3/16 kilos, 205, Size 2 1/2 x 3/16 Kilos 1310, Size 3 3/16 kilos 205, Size 1 3/4 x 1/2 kilos 4018, Size 2 x 1/2 x 1/2 kilos, 4518, Size 2 x 1/2 kilos 9310, Size 2 1/2 x 3/8 kilos 5000: Size 1 1/2 x 1/2 kilos 2150.

Also 120 bundles of galvanised corrugated sheets sizes.

30 bundles each 14 sheets size 6 x 8-3 gauge 24. ... 2-19-08
30 bundles each 12 sheets size 7 x gauge 24. 2-18-2-16
30 bundles each 10 sheets size 8 x gauge 24. 2-17-1-18
30 bundles each 9 sheets size 9 x gauge 24. 2-17-1-12
11-12-1-16

In all 11 tons 12 cwts 1 qr. and 16 lbs. proximately.

e will be subject to reserved Bid and a it of 25 per cent. will be required at e of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

EJBUL

Both Sexes
& Guaranteed Cure for
ea, Impotency, etc.
illous, Unexcelled.
OUR-VITALITY
d in ONE hour
0. V.P. Charges Extra.
SUMA
rers from Gonorrhoea.
rning and pricking
rges of all nature in
cure in a week. Also
Ladies, suffering from
strual disorders
. P. Charges Extra.
KUTEERAM,
946, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A ROLLICKING HUMOROUS SOCIETY DRAMA,

with Pathos, Earnestness and Poetry, punctuated at every ten feet of the reels.
A beautiful Selznick Picture, Starring the vivacious and, captivating

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

in the principal role

"THE WAY OF A MAID"

(6 Reels)

Here's an extremely funny episode of a sweet Society Girl, who learns the art of making love beginning as a jest and ending in right earnest.

The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

"RISE! DAUGHTER OF VENUS!!!"
asked the Poet ARETINO of Venice, and
UP ROSE THE ENCHANTING GODDESS
accompanied by
Bewitching Venus Nymphs!
Scenes such as you see in dreamlands only!
See them screened before your own eyes!
See your dreams realised! in

"The BRIDGE Of SIGHS"

A Historic Master-piece, based on the description of his poem "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!
For those that missed this Great picture last week
TO-DAY—WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL EVENING SHOW at 5 O'CLOCK
when the Opening Chapter - First EIGHT parts of this Gigantic Historic Master piece will be shown.
Here's your chance! It's for you
NOT TO MISS IT!

OUR USUAL SHOWS
3 shows daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10.
Popular Prices.

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

High Court Suit No. 3479 of 1924.
Hormusji Dosabhai Patel ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
N. S. Engineer and F. J. Bhathena ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiff and in pursuance of the consent decree passed in the above suit, the gold and pearl ornaments comprising:—

4 gold Bangals, 2 gold kadas, 3 gold neck chains, 1 gold watch chain with pandant.
2 Pearl and ruby stars brooches with gold chains, 1 Pearl and Rugby marquis ring.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS, MILL MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF MILLS AND FACTORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 242 BRASS PEDESTALS AND ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH STARTER ETC.

High Court Suit No. 3479 of 1924.
Hormusji Dosabhai Patel ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
N. S. Engineer and F. J. Bhathena ..... Defendants.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T Messrs. J S MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiff and in pursuance of the consent decree passed in the above suit.

242 Pieces Brass Pedestals 2", 2¼", 2½".
1 "Simons" Electric Motor of 11 H. P. with starter and switch.

AUCTION SALE OF 77 PACKAGES ENGLISH COTTON YARN.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Pydhony Tambakanta near Hanuman temple by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alladin M. Lakhani.

28 Bales 2/40s. Grey x Reel.
10 Bales 2/42s. Grey x Reel.
11 Cases 2/28s. Bleached Sewings.
28 Cases 2/30s. Bleached Sewings.

The samples of the above goods can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.
"WEE MACGREEGOR'S SWEETHEART"
with BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"ROSITA"
with MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with Alice Terry.

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Super Social picture
MANORAMA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Coy,
Daily four shows at:—5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS—on Saturday & Sunday at 3 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Mythological Picture
JAYADRATHA-VADHA
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
Matinee To-Day and To-Morrow at 4 p. m.
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD
Parts Three and Four more fascinating pictures of this marvellous tour through the wilds of Central Africa. Further encounters with wild animals and experiences with strange tribes. A wonderful film which is at once interesting, thrilling and instructive.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
Episodes seven and eight
THE FATAL COUNT
AND
THE DYNAMITE PLOT.
Still greater dangers and intrigues beset this intrepid girl. She narrowly escapes death from a shot fired at a secret cupboard. She drops from an aeroplane into the Lava pit just as it is the scene of a terrific dynamite explosion. Scenes gripping in their intensity and teeming with sensation.
PATHE GAZETTTE.
WATCH DOG
(Comedy)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction Madan Tneatres Ltd.
TO NIGHT TO NIGHT
and
EACH EVENING AT 9-30
Until Saturday Next.
Another
CHANGE OF PROGRAMM TO NIGHT
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT 5-30
E. J. CARROLL
Presents
THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN
SIR HARRY LAUDER
In some of the finest gems of his wonderful repertoire
Together with his
ALL STARS COMPANY
Direct From London
"The Rage of Bombay"
The greatest
Entertainment ever seen in India. Furure engagements will prevent Sir Harry appearing again in India. Take time by the forelock.
Reserve your seats at Rose's. To-Night's Plan at Theatre after 7 p. m.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 9 p. m.
After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices Re. 1/2.
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.

Amur Maru, Sekiji, Kobe.
Sexicavi, Williams, Batoun.
Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.

Scindia, Smart, Liverpool.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.
Clan Macbryne, Smith, Calicut.
Jalajyoti, Snowdon, Karachi.
Cape Point, Puzey, Karachi.
Chinkoa, Himmings, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Nov. 11.

Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

S S Amur Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Amur Maru, 4825 tons, Captain M Sekiji, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Blance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain Smart, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti, 2698 tons, Captain F Snowdon, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macbryne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbryne, 2978 tons, Captain W P Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut, with a general cargo.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, November 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Reichenfels 2936 Antwerp, 8/11 L Edwards.
2 Narkunda 9690 London 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11. J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11. T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 9/11, O S K.
4 Vasna 2643 Busra 7/11 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
7 Nurjehan 3379, Calcutta, N F, T M & Co
8 Gurna 3228 N. F., N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Dara, 3083, Mauritius 10/11, T Morrison.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11, L T Co.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2378, M Coast 11/11 J and Co.
12 Bovenkirk, Calcutta, 13-11-24, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Bamora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gamaria, 3232, Calcutta, 3/11 M M & Co.
B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. B S Shushtary and Co.
C/E Chinkoa 3295 N.F., N. F. M M & Co
H Magwe 80, NF NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 16th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).
Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bassano (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rona due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Saasoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M. Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comerie due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shinu Maru due about 11th Novemaber, Agent O S K.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—25 bales kapok cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 10 bales wool, S Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 75 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—5 pots essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste (oily), Ralli Bros.

S S Atna for Antwerp:—495 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 3520 cwts crushed bones, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Umona for Barcelona:—2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trieste for Galatiz:—200 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—2500 cwts poppy seed, 200 cwts kang seed, 6 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 96 cwts cashew nuts, 102 cwts mustard seed, 1000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Trifels for Bremen:—29 bales cotton waste, R Pallanji.

S S York Castle for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Naldera for London:—4 casks wet salted goat skins, Mackinnon M and Co; 75 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 100 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somji; 15 bales goat skins tanned, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 3 casks sheep casings, S M H Kadarbakhsh; 10 bales aloe fibre, A Durst; 5 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros; 80 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 2 cases dried sheep guts (650 lbs), S M H Kadarbakhsh; 88 casks wet salted goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

S S Mandala for Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets, F Haji Oil; 2 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H A N and S A Shirazee and Co.

S S Mandala for Piraeus:—8 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—357 cwts groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji; 5 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—64 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—313 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 26 bales cotton, N Fatehally.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 11.

S S Tokushima Maru from Tokyo, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—67 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases toys, 13 cases confectionery.

From Nagoya:—449 cases porcelain, 131 cases glass ware, 85 bales cotton shirting, 15 cases enamelled ware, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 18 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—198 bales 81 cases cotton yarn, 169 cases glassware, 15 cases glass bangles, 77 cases 195 bales cotton shirting, 110 bales 16 cases cotton drill, 50 cases 170 bales cotton sheeting, 160 drums paint, 50 cases sulphur matches, 112 cases porcelain, 44 cases glass beads, 200 cases red lead, 164 cases brass circles.

From Kobe:—311 pieces wood, 100 bales cotton drill, 650 bales cotton sheeting, 25 bales cotton shirting, 50 bales cotton yarn, 151 bags dried ginger, 55 cases glass ware, 45 cases celluloid bangles 239 cases enamelled ware, 61 cases bamboo ware, 100 cases match boxes, 80 cases refined camphor, 57 cases porcelain, 90 cases safety matches.

From Shanghai:—82 bales cotton yarn, 214 bundles 45 bales 161 cases 189 H/chests tea.

From Hongkong:—200 packages cassia, 30 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore:—35 bundles galangal, 1993 bags rattans, 1200 bags sago flour, 594 D/bags betelnut, 195 bundles 11 cases gum benjamin.

From Penang:—251 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—20 bundles old empty gunnies, 37 cases jams, 84 bales greasy wool, 192 cases canned fruits, 449 rolls paper, 100 drums asphalts, 10 drums paint, 13 bags cardamoms.

S S Jehangir from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—19 cases specie.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The closing date of nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the above Committee for the election of three delegates to the 39th Indian National Congress to be held in the last week of December 1924 at Belgaum, as previously announced is 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) Friday the 14th instant.

The election will take place on Sunday the 16th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) by the exercise of Single Transferable Vote.

The following members have been elected to represent the above Ward in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Messrs. Joglekar K N; Joshi Jhinabhoy P; Deshpande S V; Nadkarni R V; Desai G N; Nigam B P; Bhargava N L; Katdare B A; Karandikar V S; Kelkar D V; Parvate T V; Srimati Sonubai Bhave; Messrs Naik B V; Sathaye D D; Swami C K N; Wagh M V; Menon N N; Karnik S S. (Depressed class).

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 628.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 678.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 668.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 159½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.62 1/8
London—Paris Frcs 87s67.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs 95.60.
London—Roma Liras 107.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1s. 5 3/4d.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T ready 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T January 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 11/16
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 19/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 11/16
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 19/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three month 3/7/8 per cent.
Six month 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market.
Short money easy.
Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Tele. Transfers 1-5 27-32 dull.
Bar Gold 24-10-2 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 33 13-16 dull.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 11.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 23/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/4
Doe Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/32
Fes Demand	628
American Dollars	293 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	228
Japan	113 1/2
Singapore	159 1/2

Market Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 50.
Berlin Cheques on London 33 13-16.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 15-16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to absence of support from China, India was inclined to sell. Closed dull.
Interest day to day loans 2 5-8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3-4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Middle Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Stockholm 17.21.
Christiania 31.13.
Amsterdam 11.55.
Switzerland 24.00.
The Bombay mails of 25th October were delivered in London on 10th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.75.
Exchange on London in Germany 15,330,000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy 107.30.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Demand Bills 46.12.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st, 3 3-4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st., 4 1-8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st., 4 1-4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st., 4 3-4.
5 per cent. Rentes 21 5-8.

STOCKS, ETC.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960—90 £90 5-8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929—47 £101 plus 1-16.
Conversion Loan £79 7-16 plus 1-8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £103 1-4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £115½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 58½ plus 1-8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 5-8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 5-8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14 9/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/14/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November 11.

A further sharp advance of 73 to 80 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market improved on trade and Commission Houses buying and heavy short covering. Liverpool has been reported 28 to 34 points up. The market advanced on considerable short covering. We advise selling on all advances.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 10th instant as under:—

"Cotton demand is the result of speculative enthusiasm due to advance in securities and other commodities. Think that prices are high enough."

In sympathy with a further sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 464½ i.e. Rs. 6 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening one Japanese House was a moderate buyer and the market advanced to Rs. 465. On Commission Houses selling the market gave way to Rs. 464 but again recovered to Rs. 465 on moderate buying by brokers, the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 466½ and closed at Rs. 465½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 448½ and improved to Rs. 450 on Shroffs buying. On general selling the prices eased to Rs. 448 and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 449. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 438½ and advanced to Rs. 440 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 439. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 401.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May	465 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	403 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	450 1/2
„ March	439 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay November, 11. Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal	557	487

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 11.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	466
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	402
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	450
„ „	March	440

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 76/14.

London, Nov. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 90/2
Silver ready d. 33/13
Silver forward d. 33/15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak, India and America sold. Speculators are the only buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 11.

Ready:—22-13-6

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Kartak	22-14-0	22-13-3	22-13-3
Magsar	22-15-3	22-14-6	22-14-6
Posh	23-0-3	22-15-9	22-15-9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—7—0
Posh 0—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 11.

Ready:—76-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	76-0-0	76-8-0	76-8-0
Magsar	76-6-0	76-14-0	76-14-0
Posh	76-11-0	77-4-0	77-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1—10—0
Posh 2—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/15
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1973 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

The share market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Hongkong Bank £137.
Chartered Bank £21 1-4.
National Bank £44½.
P. and O. Bank £10 3-4.
Eastern Bank £5 3-4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

11th November, 1924.

New York Market, 10th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.36	Dec.		23.87+51	24.12	+76
23.53	Jan.	23.72+19	24.03+50	24.33	+80
23.88	Mar.			24.61	+73
24.18	May.			24.93	+75
23.88	Jul			24.68	+80

Telegraphic market advices:—Heavy short covering. Trade is Buying. Commission houses buying. Scarcity of contracts. Tone of market good.

January highest 24.52 (2.41 p.m.), lowest 23.68 (10.08 a.m.) range .84 points.

Liverpool Markt, 10th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.93	Jan.	13.10+17	13.11+18	13.26	+33
12.96	Mar.	13.17+21	13.15+19	13.30	+34
12.99	May.			13.33	+34
12.88	July.			13.21	+33
12.35	Oct.			12.63	+28
Egyptian					
24.85	Nov.			23.65—120	
23.25	Jan.			22.65— 60	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Slightly warmer. Light rains San Antonio and Fort Smith districts. Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 250,000.

(2) Market advanced on good New York market. Large short covering. American cross rate on Saturday 4.59½; and on Monday 4.60½.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	13.26 plus .33
Mar.	13.30 „ .33
May	13.33 „ .34
July	13.21 „ .33

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 „
Total Day's Imports Nil.
Mid. Americans Spot. Universal Standard Good Inquiry. 13.46 d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.06 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Jan.	24.05
Mar.	24.34
May	24.03

New York Noon Call:—

Jan.	23.99
Mar.	24.30
May	24.59

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

Jan.	23.87
May	24.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Further Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	13.16 plus .25
Mar.	13.22 „ .26
May	13.25 „ .26
July	13.08 „ .20
Oct.	12.52 „ .17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands GOC Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	23.65 —.20
Decr.	23.15 —.85
Jan.	22.65 plus .40
Feb.	22.25 —.50
Mar.	21.75 —.50
Apl.	21.40 —.40
May	21.05 —.35
June	20.80 —.35
July	20.55 —.35
Aug.	20.33 —.35
Sept	20.15 —.35
Oct.	20.00 —.35

EGYPTIAN.

Nov.	24.65 —.20
Jan.	23.05 —.20
Mar.	22.15 —.10
May	21.35 —. 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

MG Bengal 'Good'	11.50
MG Beengal 'Fully Good'	11.90
MG Bengal 'Fine'	12.30
No. 1 Oomra 'Good'	11.55
No. 1 Oomra 'Fully Good'	12.05
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine'	12.55
MG Broach 'Good'	11.80
MG Broach 'Fully Bood'	12.20
MG Broach 'Fine'	12.60
MG Scinde 'Good'	11.40
MG Scinde 'Fully Good'	11.80
MG Scinde 'Fine'	12.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	13.20 plus .33
Decr.	13.23 „ .32
Jan.	13.26 „ .33
Feb.	13.27 „ .34
Mar	13.30 „ .34
Apl.	13.29 „ .35
May	13.33 „ .34
June	13.27 „ .34
July	13.21 „ .33
Aug.	13.09 „ 32
Sep.	12.87 „ .28
Oct.	12.63 „ .28
Nov.	12.51 „ .28

Tone:—Barely steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 10

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent	17,000

Futures at New York:—

Jan.	24.33 plus .80
Mar.	24.64 „ 1.03
May	24.93 „ .75
July	24.68 „ .80

Spot Cotton at New York 24.90 „ .45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.25 „ .80
Futures at New Orleans:—

Jan.	24.24 „ .83
Mar.	24.50 „ .86

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 25 1/8.
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 10.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	24.33 plus .80
Mar.	24.61 „ 1.03
May	24.93 „ .75
July	24.68 „ .80

WHEAT

London, Nov. 10.

Prices rose 2 1/4 pence in Liverpool, Wheat, market making an advance of 8 pence since the 5th instant. Serious world shortage of Wheat is now feared. If drought continues, Argentine Crop will be considerably less than the estimated crop. Australian crop is demand by rains and the Canadian crop is adversely affected by frost.

London, Nov. 10.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. paid and buyers 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 65.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian Jan./Feb. buyers 64.
Choice White Karachi Nov./Dec. buyers 62/9.
Soft Red Karachi Oct./Nov. buyers 61/9.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Cargo Australian seller Feb. paid 65/6 seller Jan. 64/6 and by steamer of 15th Feb. paid 65/1½

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 11.

(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 10 0	13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 13 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 9 0	14 1 0
Teelseed White 85-15	82 0 0	16 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79 0 0	16 6 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	79 0 0	16 6 0
Teelseed, Black	77 0 0	15 12 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	14 14 0
Groundnuts	81 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 10 0
Castorseed	81 0 0	16 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	42 0 0	6 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 0 9
Linseed, May	14 4 9
Groundnuts D/J	72 4 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	68 9 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 10 0
Cotton Seed Dec./Jan.	6 0 0
Cotton Seed F. M.	5 14 0

METALS

London, Nov. 10.

English best Selected Copper £67 5/8
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 5/8
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal £7 7/7
Hard Spelter £28½
Corrugated Sheets £17½

London, Nov. 10.

Tin Block £250 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, November 11.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 11.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Khai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		56	8	0
„ „ to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 ½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 11.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	14	6
Settara	No.	10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No.	40—1	1	8	0
„	No.	42—2	1	10	3
„	No	20	1	1	9
„	No	32	1	5	9

LINSEED

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov./Dec. £24½
Linseed Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months Nov./Dec done and sellers 45/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers Nov./Dec done and sellers 45/9.

London, Nov. 10.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Nov/Dec. shipment to Hull at £22 3/3 and for Jan/Feb. shipment at £22 1/4. In Wheat, Cargo,, Australian for Dec. shipment at 64/6.

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer with fair trade. Closed at £22 3/3 paid and sellers for Nov/Dec. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet for Oct./Nov. sellers at 11½
Castorseed Bombay sellers for Nov./Dec. shipment £29 and for New Crop for March/April shipment £25 1/4

RAPESEED

London, Nov. 10.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov./Dec. sellers £24 1/4
Toria Nov./Dec. sellers £24 3/4
Brown Cawnpore Oct./Nov. sellers £23 1/2
Tone:—Firm.

BARLEY

London, Nov. 10.

Karachi Barley Nov./Dec. sellers 45

RUBBER

London, Nov. 10.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan. 17 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 3/4
Tone:—Firmer on cessation of outside realisations.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 10.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. nominal 21/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 21/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 19/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 21/5
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 21/5
Tone: Very quiet.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, November 11.

Ready market is without activity. Our Forward Market evidences a drop of about a pence in Java and Continental Beet Sugar prices Forward Delivery, in yesterday's closing levels.
Mauritius Sugar prices to-day show a decline of about 2 to 3 d. The market is quiet and dull with not much business doing.
The following are the nominal quotations ruling the bazar to-day.
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 20/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment January/February/March Sh. 20/11 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 19/9 per cwt F B H.
B E B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 19/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment November/December Sh. 19/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment January Sh. 19/10 per cwt F B H.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 11th November, 1924

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 7th November to 10th November, 1924	4757	9858	—5101
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 10th November 1924	64159	96980	—32821
Shipments for the bi-week from 7th November to 10th November, 1924.			
United Kingdom		6310	—6310
Continent		2914	—2914
China, Japan & Coast Ports	12582	9079	+3503
Total	12582	18303	+5721
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 10th November 1924			
Europe: United Kingdom	1486	39289	—37803
Europe: Continent	25395	137781	—112386
China	3100	12405	—9305
Japan	116639	92291	+24348
Coast Ports x	5836	4513	+1323
Total	152456	286279	—133823
Afloat in harbour, Europe	4290	773	+3517
China, Japan & Coast Ports		500	—500

x Including Nil bales for U.S. for America.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Rainfall has been local in Burma and Southeast Madras.
The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island and Kyaupyu two inches; Lashio and Maymyo one.
Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 10.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.905 inches.

Temperature of Air	79.2 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 „
Dew Point	65.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	64% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3 „
Minimum	71.6 „

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight: E, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight: 154 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time,		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	11	22	30	26	10	11	3	52	19	0
		10	56	27	9		16	7	16	6
W.	12	23	41	26	10	12	5	39	18	10
		11	27	26	8		17	36	15	10
Th.	13	0	12	28	5	13	6	12	16	11
		11	56	26	6		18	3	15	11
F.	14	0	46	28	4	14	6	44	19	1
		12	26	26	2		18	31	16	3
Sat.	15	14	58	26	5	15	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	19	5
Sun.	16	1	44	27	7	16	7	51	19	10
		13	24	25	3		19	33	17	4
M.	17	2	16	27	0	17	8	33	20	4
		14	1	24	8		20	5	18	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 12 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 44m. Suset 6h 3m.
Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h. Sunset 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 18 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m.

MADRAS POLICE OFFICIALS AND IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The Local Government has issued the following communique:—The attention of Government has been called to an editorial note in the "Madras Mail" to the effect that the Government of Madras have expressed their disapproval of the conduct of the city police officials concerned in the investigation and conduct of the prosecution in the Imperial Bank fraud case. This is inaccurate. Government has pronounced no such general condemnation as suggested, but has merely expressed its disapproval of certain indiscretion committed by particular officers connected with the investigation of the case which indiscretion has led to general aspersions on the conduct of the police for which Government find no justification.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1-8-6
Healds-Elastic Rs. 22
Reeds Rs. 0-3-0
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8-8-6
Roller Cloth 18 oz. 9-8-6
Sizing flannel 72 in Rs. 4-8-0
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1-3-0
Bandings-tubular Rs. 2-4-0
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1-10-0
Bobbins-Slubbing Rs. 23-8-0
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 22
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Rs. 8
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 7-8-8
Rope Lambeth Rs. 2.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Quotations:—
Antimony salt Re. 0-7-0
Hydrosulphide Re. 0-11-5
Liquor Ammonia Re. 0-9-0
Yellow Prussiate of Potasir Re. 0-12-0
Caustic soda Rs. 21-8-0
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 35
Muriate of Zinc Rs. 19-12-0
Sodium of Sulphide Rs. 14-8-0
Tannic Acid Re. 1-6-0
Bichromate Soda Re. 30
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 7.
Caustic Potash Rs. 32-8-0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay

The following are the receipts of produce etc., for the 48 hours ending on 10th November, 1924.

Cotton	
Wheat	
Linseed	
Rapeseed etc.	
Gingellyseed	
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	
Castorseed	
Rice	
Myrabollams	
Cottonseed	
Mowraseed	
Gram	
Juwar	
Masur	
Barley	
Bajri	
Coal	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay ladies' meeting to protest against Bengal repression, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 15.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo left Aden at 6 a.m. on the 11th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 14th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

RASHTRIYA SHALA ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary of the above Shala will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday).

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the repressive policy of the Government of Bengal. Messrs. Aga Mohamad Saidar of Sialkot, Khadilkar and Jayashkhlal Mehta will address the meeting. All ladies are cordially invited.

FIRE ON S. S. "DARA."

A fire broke out on Tuesday at about 3-30 a.m. in the store room of s.s. "Dara" lying in Victoria Dock No. 5 shed. As soon as smoke was seen issuing from the store room, an alarm was raised and fire engines from the Fort and Mandvi promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire in a few minutes. The cause of fire is not known. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

"THE WAHDAT."

A NEW URDU DAILY IN BOMBAY.

A new daily Urdu newspaper, "The Wahdat", will be published in Bombay from Saturday next under the editorship of Abdul Ghani, late Editor of the "Khilafat Daily." The chief object of the paper will be to place before the public the true principles of Islam on modern lines in order to create an atmosphere of mutual tolerance of understanding between Muslims and non-Muslims of India.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS.

A BUREAU IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabwala, who is conducting an Unemployment Bureau under the Central Labour Board, writes to say that the Bureau is started mainly with the object of helping the unemployed of Bombay and only a nominal fee of Rs. 3 is charged to any applicant who through the Agency of the Bureau gets a job congenial to him. If an applicant fails to get a job no money is taken from him. The nominal fee is charged merely to defray the expenses of correspondence, typing, stationery, etc. In the case of the utterly destitute no charge is made at all. The object being thus purely unselfish an earnest appeal is made to employers of the following classes of workers to communicate with Mr. Jhabwala at Shete Building, near Damodhar Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel, so that the large number of applicants whose names are still on the files may find employment early. Many of them have large families to support and the condition of others is precarious. No large salaries are expected, but a living wage is earnestly sought for by them. Mr. Jhabwala does not entertain any application from the unemployed who are unreliable. Moreover it is requested that those who are staying out of Bombay should not apply for securing a job in Bombay. The Bureau is intended for the unemployed of Bombay only. The following classes of applicants are sorely in need of jobs:—Clerks, Commission Agents, Bill Collectors, Typists, Petty Canvassers.

LAUDER'S LAST APPEARANCES IN BOMBAY.

Sir Harry Lauder and his brilliant band of international vaudeville artists should have no cause for complaint either concerning the attendances or appreciation of the Bombay theatre-goers. The Excelsior Theatre is filled each evening with happy and enthusiastic people who are not backward in cheering the artists and lustily joining in the choruses and at the close of Sir Harry's numbers, which sometimes run close to double figures, they appear quite reluctant to leave. Lauder is of course a host in himself and in England and America many people go to hear him alone. There will be a change of programme this evening which will be repeated on the two following evenings and two special farewell bills comprising all the richest gems of the Company's repertoire will be presented at the matinee and evening performances on Saturday. Sir Harry Lauder's visit to India, particularly on account of his not being able to visit us again, is a truly a notable event and one that will long be remembered by local theatre-goers. The box plans for the balance of the season are now on view at Rose's and to-night's plan will be at the theatre after 6 p.m.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Bombay is now astir with talks of that great Historic Master-piece "The Bridge of Ghe" screened at the Cine Madeleine. Thousands have seen it and thousands have followed suit, being specially recommended by those that saw it first. The merits of the picture are unquestionable. The whole picture has been taken amidst the delightful scenes of Venice, whose beauty appears in a splendid reproduction, with the grandeur of the palaces, the scintilating mosaics, the enchantment of the lagoon, the charm of the sunset, all forming a wonderful back-ground to a story vibrating with adventure, romance, love, hate and revenge.

On special request by those that have missed to see the opening chapter of this great picture, screened last week, the management of the Cine Madeleine have arranged a special 6 o'clock show this evening, to give a chance to those that have, for one reason or another missed the first eight parts, and to whom we specially recommend this picture, invite your attention to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A PATEL CONVICTED FOR FALSE EVIDENCE.

The King Emperor.

vs.

Gordhan Gorbad.

(Before the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Fawcett.)

In this case a notice was issued by the High Court, to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

The facts material to the case have been fully set out in their Lordships Judgments:—

Justice Marten observed:—"In this case the accused, who was a village Patel, has had a Rule served on him to show cause why the sentence passed on him by the First Class Magistrate of Broach for giving false evidence under Section 193 I.P.C. should not be enhanced. The actual sentence passed on him was a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo four months' Rigorous Imprisonment. The conviction was based on the allegation that the accused had made two inconsistent statements, one in the Magistrate's Court and the other in the Sessions Court, as to whether certain convict, named Lallu Bapu was or was not in the village of the accused between the 8th December and the 11th December 1923.

On the 8th December in the evening a man named Gor Bahadar had been assaulted by 3 persons, of whom Lallu Bapu was alleged to be one. I do not propose to go into the details of the reports to the Sub-Inspector which the Patel sent in, nor as to the two statements that he made. But shortly stated, it was alleged that in the one he said that Lallu and two others were not seen in the village after he occurrence, until they appeared on the 11th December 1923. In the other statement, he is alleged to have stated that on the 9th December he saw Lallu in the village and directed him to appear at the Chora and that subsequently the Patel spoke to the Sub-Inspector to that effect.

Availing himself on the new provisions in Section 439, sub-section (6) Criminal Procedure Code, Counsel for the accused has shown cause against the conviction as well as showing cause why his sentence should not be enhanced. But there is this to be borne in mind that the accused did not appeal against his conviction. And it would seem clear that so far as the actual language used in these two statements is concerned, contradictory effects were undoubtedly produced by the language he used, taken in its ordinary sense. Further the Sessions Judge, who heard the murder trial, and also the Magistrate who has heard the accused on this particular charge of perjury have both arrived at adverse decisions with respect to him.

We, therefore, think that there were materials before the Magistrate on which he could come to the conclusion that the inconsistent statements were not satisfactorily explained. Accordingly we in revision do not see our way to interfere with the actual conviction that was passed.

SENTENCE NOT ENHANCED.

But with regard to the question of enhancement of sentence now that we have gone into all the facts, the case presents a different appearance to what it did originally, when more or less we had only the bare facts of the conviction and sentence before us. Accordingly, we do not think this is a case where we need enhance the sentence which the Magistrate actually passed. And an additional circumstance which helps us in arriving at that conclusion is, that we understand that as a result of the conviction the accused has already lost his Patelship. Under those circumstances we would discharge the Rule."

Justice Fawcett observed:—"I concur. In view of the possibility of reconciling the words in the different statements made by the accused, I think the case is not quite as serious as it appeared, although undoubtedly in my opinion, the accused has himself to blame for his prosecution, if his explanation is correct. But, although it is undoubtedly desirable to discourage perjury I think the ends of justice will be met, in view of the additional light thrown on the case, if we confirm the conviction without enhancing the sentence.

It may be pointed out that the learned Magistrate erred in passing only a sentence of fine, because under Section 193 Indian Penal Code a sentence of imprisonment, for however short a term is obligatory. The offender is to be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to 7 years, and is also liable to fine. The section does not say that he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description or fine. This is, however, a technical irregularity as the Magistrate could have, as is so often done, sentenced the accused to a nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment. I therefore concur in the order suggested by my learned Brother."

Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

REMOUNT LINES MORTGAGE SUIT.

Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkiya and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Nanabhai Sadanand and ors. ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp).

The plaintiffs filed this suit for a declaration that they were entitled to redeem certain properties situate at Girgaum and known as Remount Lines property and formerly known as Government Stables and at Mahim belonging to one Madhoba Harishchandraji and mortgaged by him in the year 1869 to one Shrikrishna Naranji.

Originally there were five plaintiffs. The first three plaintiffs who were the great grandchildren of Madhoba sued as the administrators of the estate of the said Madhoba. The plaintiffs 3 and 4 sued as the executors of one Manekbai who had a share in the estate of Madhoba. Later on the original first three plaintiffs were for certain reasons made party defendants and now they were defendants 2, 3 and 4 the original plaintiffs 3 and 4 were now plaintiffs 1 and 2.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Kama appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Lalji appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Thanawala with Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for defendants 2, 3 and 4.

The plaintiffs' case was that one Madhova Harchandraji was possessed of and entitled to an immoveable property known as the Remount Lines property situate at Girgaum.

"In or about the year 1869 the said Madhoba being in monetary difficulties mortgaged the property to one Shri Krishna Naranji for Rs. 82,000 which were advanced to him by the said Shri Krishna. It was agreed at the time between the parties that Madhova should purchase a property belonging to Shri Krishna which was situated at Mahim.

The said Madhoba died on 19th September 1869 having prior to his death made and published his last will and testament whereby he appointed his son Atmaram the executor.

In 1870 the said Atmaram obtained a conveyance of the said Mahim Property from Shri Krishna and executed two mortgages in favour of the said Shri Krishna for the repayment of the sum of Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 50,000 being the purchase price of the Mahim property.

In 1875 the said Shri Krishna assigned the said two mortgages and all his rights thereunder to his son Sadanand Shri Krishna.

The said Sadanand filed a suit in 1875 against the said Atmaram in the Court for the realization of the securities under the two mortgages. On 15th July 1875 a decree nisi was passed in favour of Sadanand for Rs. 2,30,530 in respect of the principal sum and interest.

About this time in 1875 the Municipality of Bombay required the said Atmaram to carry out certain repairs to the said property. As the said Atmaram was unable to comply with the requisitions of the Municipality he entered into an agreement with the said Sadanand whereby it was provided that the said Sadanand should at his own costs carry out the requisitions of the Municipality and rebuild certain chawls and that the said Atmaram should put the said Sadanand in possession of the Remount Lines Property.

Pursuant to the said agreement the said Sadanand was put in possession of the said Property. He carried out the requisitions of the Municipality and recovered the rents and profits of the said property. In 1877 Sadanand was also put in possession of the said Mahim Property.

The said Sadanand died in the year 1919 leaving a will of which the 1st defendant was the executor.

The plaintiffs contended that as the said Sadanand did not obtain a decree absolute for foreclosure in the suit of 1875 and as he entered into possession of the Remount Lines property subsequently in pursuance of an agreement with Atmaram, the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee continued to subsist between them and now the said relation still existed between the plaintiffs and the 1st defendant and that the plaintiffs were therefore entitled to redeem the said property. The plaintiffs further contended that under the Rule of Damdupat which applied to this case the 1st defendant was not entitled to more than double the amount of the principal sum.

The plaintiffs also contended that in any event the execution of the said Decree Nisi passed in the said suit of 1825 had been lag barred by limitation.

The plaintiffs further stated on proper accounts being taken it would be found that instead of anything being due to the 1st defendant a large sum would be found due and payable to the plaintiffs by the defendants.

The 1st defendant by his written statement contended that the said decree passed in the suit in 1875 was not a decree nisi. The said decree provided that if the defendant Atmaram made default in payment of the sum decreed within six months, he was from thenceforth to stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from the equity of redemption. He therefore contended that it was a final decree and that in the events which occurred he became absolutely entitled to the Mahim property in January 1876 and to the Girgaum property either on the same date or at the latest in July 1876. The 1st defendant further denied any agreement between Atmaram and Sadanand as to giving possession to the latter of the said properties. The 1st defendant was not aware of any Municipal requisitions as alleged and stated that before going into possession Sadanand gave Atmaram six months' further time to redeem his properties. Atmaram however failed to do so and therefore he ceased to have any interest in the property from 1876.

The 1st defendant further contended that the Rule of Damdupat had no application in this case and that if proper accounts are taken there would be due and payable by the plaintiffs to the 1st defendant about 15 lakhs of rupees.

The 1st defendant therefore submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the equity of Redemption and that their suit should be dismissed with costs.

The defendants 2, 3 and 4 by their written statement adopted the contentions of the plaintiffs and submitted that they and the plaintiffs were entitled to redeem the said properties and to have the same re-conveyed by and from the 1st defendant. They further submitted that on proper accounts being taken the 1st defendant would be found indebted to the estate of the said Madhoba. They therefore joined the plaintiffs in their prayers.

The hearing of the suit is proceeding

Messrs. Dobhalkar and Jestaram are acting as attorneys of the plaintiff.

Messrs. Judah and Solomon act for the 1st defendant.

Messrs. Manilal and Haridas act for the defendants 2 and 4.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 10.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. Dadiba Mehta Sessions Judge Thana in the case. All the three accused were acquitted.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

The following programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres:—

(1) Rag—"Durga"—"Sakho Maro." (2) Rag—"Hansadhwani"—Song—"Yuvati" Mana Duruna." (3) Rag—"Kamod—Song—"Lagore Mero." (4) Rag—Arbi—Song—"Chandrika Janu Tevia." (5) Rag—Jungla—Song—Selected. (6) Rag—Ghazal—Song—Selected. (7) Rag—Padra—Song—Selected. (8) Rag—Chayanat—Clarionet. (9) Rag—Jounpuri—Song—Selected. (10) Rag—Karnataki—Song—Selected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The share market closed to-day. The exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five and twenty-three thirtyseconds pence and demand one shilling five and three-fourth pence.

Rangoon, Nov. 11.—Mr. Justice May Oung, Burma High Court, has been appointed Home Member succeeding the late Sir Maung Kin, and J. A. Mg Gyi, Minister of Forests, has been appointed Judge in his place. Maung Pu, Barrister, the leader of the Nationalist Party in Burma Council, has been appointed the Minister of Forests.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS'

CONVICTION FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nazir Ahmed Noorbux, chauffeur to Sir Mohomed Yusuf, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted and Mr. Hate, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused knocked down a boy on October 29 while he was driving his master's car along the Princess Street. The wheels of the car passed over the body of the boy. The boy was removed to the hospital where he was detained for treatment.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was purely an accident and that he had paid Rs. 50 to the boy by way of compensation.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar put up E. A. Martin, an Armenian, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating Mr. M. Payne of Messrs. Vernea and Co., photographers, in respect of Rs 225.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution alleged that the accused went to the complainant on September 22 and got his photo taken and also a group photo of his staff. He gave the complainant to understand that he was a big businessman residing at Hotel Majestic. Some days later the accused went to the complainant, saw the proof copies and ordered four dozen copies of the photos. The accused gave Rs. 50 by way of advance and was alleged to have promised to pay the balance on receipt of the photos. As the accused did not turn up to the complainant's for the copies, the complainant sent the copies along with one of his clerks to whom the accused was alleged to have given a cheque for Rs. 225 on the P. and O. Banking Corporation. The cheque on presenting to the Bank was dishonoured.

The accused requested his Worship to give him some time as he expected to get some money and thus be able to meet the complainant's bill. His Worship accordingly postponed the case to the 19th instant.

SENTENCED FOR KIDNAPPING MINOR BOYS.

Haji Pirbhai and Bujarali Gulam Husein who were charged with kidnapping three minor boys, sons of Alibhai Moorai, Ibrahim Mohomed and Hasham Ismail, and the theft of their gold buttons on three different occasions, were sentenced on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on both the charges. The first accused was sentenced to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on each of the first count and to suffer one day's simple imprisonment on each of the second count, in all, six days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 599. The second accused was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months on each of the first count, the sentences to run concurrently and to suffer six months' hard labour on each of the second counts, the sentences to run consecutively, in all, he was sentenced to an aggregate term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL JUMP FROM RUNNING TRAIN.

On the 4th instant a Hindu old woman named Kashibai, aged 65 years, got a third class ticket from Bori Bunder to Chinchpokli and got in a local train in the afternoon. When the train arrived at Chinchpokli she did not get down, but after it started she jumped out of her compartment. She fell on her back on the platform and became unconscious. A ticket collector ran to her assistance and gave some water and she gained consciousness, but could not speak. She was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Monday. Medical opinion showed that death was due to the fracture of the base skull.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A CHILD.

Deokibai, a Hindu woman, wife of Gubaji Raghu, residing in a chawl at Haines Road, delivered a male child on the 21st ultimo. Two days after, she was nursing her baby when some mavalis came in her room and began to assault her brother-in-law, Ramu. As Deokibai protested at the conduct of the mavalis, one of them slapped her and she dropped the child who died on the spot. The mavalis then ran away and have not yet been traced yet by the police.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death due to a fall owing to Deokibai being slapped by a man who has not been traced.

CHILD THROTTLED TO DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of a newly-born female child who was found by a sweeper in the latrine of a chawl at De Lisle Road on the 23rd ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns. Dr. W. Nunna, Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination, said there were nail marks on the left side of the larynx. Death in his opinion was due to asphyxiation. The police subsequently arrested one Syedabai, wife of Gulhan Abidhusein, who said at the inquest that his wife was for three years at Lucknow and came to Bombay four months ago. She complained of pain in the stomach. On the 21st October she went to the latrine and did not come for a long time. When witness went to her he found her unable to walk. She told him she was ill. The following day, the child was found out from the latrine and the police came and removed Syedabai to the Cama Hospital where she was detained for treatment.

The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to the throttling of the child by its mother, Syedabai.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

ESSAY COMPETITION PRIZES.

The Aryan Excelsior League will give prizes of Rs. 40, 30, 20, 20 and 10 in cash for the four best essays in English on

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

to be competed by High School Students (male and female) on the following conditions. The essay should be written on one side of the paper, neatly and in ink. It should not be more than 200 lines in length. The candidate should write name and address in coupon of a money-order form and should attach a separate piece of paper containing the name, age, school and postal address with the essay. The student, who desires to submit the essay on or before the 30th November 1924 shall have to pay annas eight as a registration fee. Essays and fees shall be received by Mr. T. V. Joshi, 8 Chatre's House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4. Essays shall not be returned. The result shall be declared on the 21st December, 1924.

THE BARROWS LECTURER.

DR. CHARLES W. GILKEY TO VISIT INDIA.

Among the passengers arriving by the S. S. California are Dr. Charles W. Gilkey and Mrs. Gilkey of Chicago. Dr. Gilkey has been appointed Barrows Lecturer, and during the next few months he will be delivering his lectures in many of the chief centres of population. The Lectureship has an interesting history. In 1895 a move was made in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair the famous Parliament of Religions, in which adherents of all the leading religions of the world took part. It is remembered still in India because of the share which Swami Vivekananda took in it. An American lady, Mrs. Haskell, was so much interested in the proceedings of the Parliament that she founded a lectureship on the relations of Christianity and the other religions, naming it the Barrows Lectureship, in appreciation of the work of Dr. J. H. Barrows who had taken a leading part in organizing the Parliament. The purpose of the lectures is stated in her deed of gift to the University of Chicago:—"A course of lectures to be given by leading scholars of Europe, Asia, and America, in which, in a friendly, temperate, and conciliatory way, and in the fraternal spirit which pervaded the Parliament of Religions, the great questions of the truth of Christianity, its harmonies with the truth of other religions, its rightful claims, and the best methods of setting them forth should be presented to the scholarly and thoughtful people of India."

So far, five series of lectures have been delivered. The first lecturer was Dr. Barrows himself. Then followed Dr. Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, with his lectures on "Religion and the Philosophy of Religion". Dr. Cuthbert Hall of New York was appointed to give two series, in 1902 and 1906. The last lecturer was Dr. Charles Rr. Henderson of the University of Chicago, who lectured in 1913-1914 on "Social Programmes of the West". Now Dr. Gilkey has been appointed, and it is expected that he will deliver his lectures in Bombay early in December. The subject which he has chosen is "The Personality of Christ". He is younger than any of the previous lecturers, but he has already made a name for himself as one of the leaders of religious throught in America, and it is expected that he will receive a very cordial reception in Bombay when, after a short tour, he returns next month to deliver his lectures.

TAXI FARES IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED UNIFORM RATE OF 10 AS. A MILE.

The Government of Bombay have been considering the question of the present taxi-fares, and it is understood that they propose making a uniform rate of ten annas a mile thus doing away with the second class taxis and their eight annas a mile fare altogether. An enquiry at the Head Police Office by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" elicited the fact that the public would be informed by notification in the Press shortly, probably from the 15th of this month, giving them a month's time to consider the proposed increase and to send their protest or approval within a month of the publication of the notification. The police authorities consider ten annas a mile a fair fare for all sorts of cars whether they be Austen, Rolls Royce or Ford. The proposal of the introduction of Ford cars for all second class taxis is now entirely given up in view of the new proposition. Of course this is a new proposition on the part of the Government, and if it is not agreeable to the public they can send their protests and demonstrate by facts and figures that the proposed increase would not tend to public interests in view of the general slump in the trade and economic depression. The police authorities, however, seem to think that an increase of only two annas is not much and the Bombay public should not feel a pinch thereby.

VICTORIA OWNERS AND DRIVERS OF BOMBAY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes that the Police Commissioner was kind enough to invite him to see him in connection with the grievance of the hack victoria owners and drivers of Bombay. "As the invitation was again personal and as the Union agreed that it should be accepted," says Mr. Jhabwala "I could not take the representatives of the Union with me. However, the Commissioner was kind enough to permit me to take along with me our Union Secretary Mr. Kamlakar. Mr. Kelly very kindly listened to me and the Secretary and put forward useful suggestions and at the end promised to hear the men directly as it was explained to him how desirable it was to do so. We shall hear of his decision shortly."

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

Our Nasik correspondent informs us that Mr. Vinayak Rao Savarkar is informed by the Government that he should arrange to start for Ratnagiri within eight days, where the plague has subsided. He, therefore is expected to arrive in Bombay before Saturday next. He will halt in Bombay for a day or two and then will proceed to Ratnagiri by steamer. The definite date of his arrival here will be published as soon as we know of the same.

PEARL FISHERY NEAR TUTICORIN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The "Hindu" understands that some time next year there will be a pearl fishery near Tuticorin. The last fishery was in 1908. Since then oysters did not approach the bank for a considerable time. Now they have approached the bank and are maturing and there is every prospect of a good crop.

SPORTING NEWS.

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual athletic meeting of the Tutori High School took place on the 9th and 10th November. Monday's programme was attractive and included 21 events.

The following are the results:—

100 YARDS OVER 16.
1 Engineer, 2 Karmani and 3 Dubash.

100 YARDS UNDER 16.
1 Chothia, 2 Abul Hussain and 3 Patel

100 YARDS UNDER 14.
1 Khambatta, 2 Master and 3 Cooper.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL
1 Cooper and 2 Jamshedji.

220 YARDS FLAT (STAFF).
1 Mr. Mehdi and 2 Saroff.

440 YARDS OVER 16.
1 Engineer, 2 Elavia and 3 Dubash.

440 YARDS UNDER 16.
1 Chothia, 2 Patel and 3 Abul Hussain.

440 YARDS CYCLE RACE.
1 Daruwalla, 2 Joshi and 3 Nurai.

880 YARDS (STAFF).
1 Saroff, and 2 Mehdi.

1 MILE CYCLE (EX. STUDENTS).
1 Engineer, 2 Karai and 3 Nazir.

1 MILE CYCLE OVER 16 YEARS.
1 Secretary, 2 Mody and 3 Guzdar.

220 YARDS UNDER 14.
1 Khambatta, 2 Kanga and 3 Kotwal.

HIGH JUMP OVER 16.
1 Engineer, 2 Karmani and 3 Mistry.

HIGH JUMP UNDER 16.
1 Balur, 2 Macudam and 3 Chothia.

1 MILE CYCLE (STAFF).
1 Medhi, 2 Antia and 3 Daruwalla.

PUTTING THE SHOT.
1 Chubb and 2 Cooper.

880 YARDS UNDER 16.
1 Bailebhoy, 2 Nazir and 3 Macadam.

120 YARDS HURDLES.
1 Kapadia and 2 Engineer.

SLOW CYCLE.
1 Secretary and 2 Minbutt walla.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.
1 Karmani and Abul Hussain.
2 Elavia and Engineer.

1 MILE FLAT.
1 Elavia, 2 Bindu and 3 Guzdar.

TUG OF WAR.
Parsis beat Non-Parsis.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

The Europeans continued their innings today in brilliant weather. Miss. Clout and Byrne made a fine stand, but after the fall of third wicket the team practically went to pieces, but finished with a score of 326 as follows:—

Scores:—

EUROPEANS—FIRST INNINGS.

Miss, c Vinagapani, b Ram Rao	45
Clout, b Ram Rao	73
Byrne, c Bangaree Babu, b Ganesh Rao	96
Challis, c Nagabushanum, b Ganesh	6
Maxwell Gumbleton, not out	39
Yates, c and b Ram Rao	2
Sanderson, c Naidu, b Ram Rao	10
Mullens, c Bangaree Babu, b Ram Rao	5
Todd, b Ram Rao, b Ganesh Rao	6
Salmon, c Ganesh Rao, b Ram Rao	7
Davidson, b Mukerjee	5
Extras	36
Total	325

After ten minutes, the Hindus embarked their second innings and at the end of the day their score stood 37 for 3 wickets.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the First Division of the Football League matches, Tottenham drew with Manchester City, the score being one all.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Rugby Union today:—Oxford University 41, Edinburgh Academicals 5; Camborne 11, Old Blues 13. —Reuter.

CRICKET IN NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Mahomedans have been dismissed for 86 runs in the first match of the Quadrangular Tournament against the Hindus.

M. C. C. V. S. AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Adelaide.—The M. C. C. beat South Australia to-day by nine wickets.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT GANGES FAIR STILL SERIOUS.

MEETINGS CONDEMN TOLLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJNOR, Nov. 11.

The situation at the Ganges Fair Daranagar Bijnor, is still serious. Lala Thakerdas, the chairman District Board and Babu Ratanlal, a non-cooperating Vakil were arrested yesterday and were then released without trial. Maulana Zahurul Haq was the last to be arrested yesterday. He too was released. Probably officials have given up the idea of more arrests. Seva Samitis refused cooperation in collecting toll and Tahbazari mass meetings held in the Congress Camp strongly condemned the mela authorities for the collection of Tolls and Tahbazari which were declared to be illegal and heartily congratulated the ladies arrested yesterday. Great enthusiasm prevails. Organised efforts are being made by the Mela authorities but the public questions their right. Many shop-keepers refused payment of Tahbazari. Toll collectors have been ordered by the Secretary to withdraw from their posts a few minutes prior to the arrival of Mr. Purushottamdas Tandan who is so keenly awaited here.

Rangoon, Nov. 11.—A Moulmein message says that a Dutch vessel which has reached that place from Java, has on board a troupe of Serbian gipsies, men, women and children, about twelve in number. It appears these unfortunate people were in Japan at the time of the earthquake as a touring company of entertainers and had lost three of their male members. They eventually found their way to Java and are travelling as deck passengers to Calcutta.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

Reuter's London correspondent informed us two days ago that Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Guildhall was awaited with the keenest interest as it was to be his first public pronouncement after the election. Mr. Baldwin has delivered the speech and a more insipid and dispiriting pronouncement from a British Premier entering on the task of governing an Empire could not be imagined. But, the fault, despite Mr. Baldwin's personal limitations, does not lie with him. The fault is, in reality, of the present position of the Party, of which he is the leader, and which, having outlived the imperial vision of a Disraeli, is now bankrupt of any policy except that of preserving and promoting the interests of Big Business by whose agents and parasites it is mainly dominated. It is a Party of stagnation, composed as it is of the rich whose sole concern is to avoid taxation, of the comfortable whose greatest dread is change of the die-hards who see a Bolshevik in every Trade Unionist and sedition in every plea for change.

During the election this Party found it very easy and profitable to hide its bankruptcy of ideals and principles by its propaganda of anti-socialism. But face to face with the crying problems of Housing and Unemployment, all it can offer, through the mouth of its leader, is summed up in a promise of enquiry and vague generalisations about "improving the social conditions of the masses." Mr. Baldwin, of course, waves the Imperial flag to which the Labour Government is wrongly represented as having paid scant respect. "Whatever the defects of the new administration," he says, "it will not fail to seek the co-operation of the Dominions in all matters pertaining to the common heritage." Some of the Dominions have already expressed their disapproval of the Geneva Protocol, and Mr. Baldwin's intention to examine it in consultation with the Dominions does not augur well for that first important step towards the banishment of war Mr. Baldwin claims that his policy of stability and continuity in regard to foreign affairs will not be one of stagnation. Egypt and Russia constitute the test of the validity of this claim. And Mr. Baldwin's silence about both is eloquent of the fact that he has no policy with regard to Egypt and Russia except refusal to make a timely concession in one case and rejection of the Labour policy of reconciliation in the other.

From a party composed of the comfortable classes who feel no duty towards the less fortunate fellows of their own country, and dominated by Big Business intent on monopolising markets and extending industries in the tropical "Possessions," what can poor India expect but an intensive development of the policy of economic exploitation and political domination? Mr. Baldwin on the eve of the election had given us a sufficient indication that repression would be both thorough and drastic to ensure and promote the commercia and trade interests of British captains of industry. We are, therefore, not surprised that he has lost no time in according the fullest support to the policy of savage repression on which Lord Reading's Government have embarked. Following Lord Reading's cue, Mr. Baldwin is at pains to urge that the Ordinance is not directed, nor, by its terms, can it be employed, against any persons or parties who pursue constitutional ends by constitutional means. But Mr Baldwin protests too much like a person with a guilty conscience. He complains of wilful misrepresentations. But he cannot ignore facts. One of these facts is that, though the Viceregal statement, announcing the promulgation of the Ordinance, made the flesh of all India creep with dark hints about widespread conspiracies and bomb-factories, the dramatic round-up of October 25 resulted in the discovery not of revolvers or bombs but of what the cultured Police of Bengal describe as "literature." Again, as Pandit Motilal Nehru points out in his statement which we publish elsewhere, out of 72 persons arrested in the first sweep over 60 are well-known Swarajists and a great majority of them active workers and organisers of the Party and of the remaining 12 one or two are well-known Pro-changers, who along with others took a prominent part in the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha. Unfortunately for Baldwin the "Daily Telegraph," in its glee, has spoilt the pretty game of throwing dust in the eyes of the world. It proclaims with vehemence that the Ordinance is directed against the Swarajists whom Lord Olivier described as a constitutional party pursuing perfectly constitutional aims, and whom the journal characterises as a party of violence. His Government having thus declared war on the Swaraj Party under the pretext of putting down violence and anarchy, because it is "too strong to be defeated or checked by fair means," the Indian people are sceptical of the sincerity of his invitation for co-operation in the task of "constitutional development," especially as the first act of his Government is to be that of strengthening the hold of the "Steel-frame" in defiance of the views of the Legislative Assembly.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN ART.

The appeal, recently published for funds for a permanent exhibition of works representing the leading schools of modern Indian art in the principal art institutions of England once again calls attention to the zeal of friends there of Indian art who appear to be unaware of the growing artistic needs of this country. There was a time when it was considered the right thing to encourage Indian art by schemes, framed and carried out in England without any regard for opinion in India. There prevailed until recently a view that the legitimate place for works of Indian art, old or new, was some museum or collection thousands of miles away from their home. And all this was considered praiseworthy as a rare appreciation and encouragement to Indian art. The India Office, the India Society and the friends of Indian art had no doubt on the subject. But India is beginning to be more than conscious of her needs and rights. She is beginning to realise that in spite of an influential circle of friends of Indian art, in spite of elaborate schemes for its encouragement, the artist, the craftsman and the student of art *in* India remain where they were decades ago in the matter of the facilities open to them for study and guidance. It is, therefore, only natural if she should now expect friends of Indian art in England to adopt a less conventional attitude and to divert something of the zeal they display for collections and exhibitions schemes and means of publicity in England towards the provision of facilities the bare necessities, which we need here so urgently.

The appeal for funds is presumably addressed to lovers of Indian art and men of means in India as well as in England. If the project is one that is to be financed solely by English friends none need quarrel about it. But India cannot just at present, when her own needs remain unsatisfied, afford the luxury of providing a permanent exhibition for the glory of British art institutions in England. She needs all the money she has for her own art institutions. She wants permanent exhibitions of the representative works of modern Indian art for her own guidance. She is beginning to be jealous of her art treasures. She knows that if once these leave her shores she will never get them back again. It is possible to appreciate, nay admire the sincere enthusiasm of the friends of Indian art to possess them. It will not be ungrateful if, despite this admiration, we in India are reluctant to part with them. The best thing that the friends of Indian art in England can at this moment do is to study the needs of Indian artists and students of Indian art. Their sympathy is now challenged to a more practical test. How is it, may we ask, that these friends of Indian art seldom manifest a desire for the adequate equipment of the museums in India? How is it that the enthusiasm they show for English art institutions is practically absent when the problems of art institutions in India are placed before them? How is it that the friends, who have issued the appeal for funds for the purchase of Indian pictures for English art institutions, have as yet found nothing practical to suggest for the decoration of New Delhi by Indian artists? If the friends in England are truly sensitive to the demands of Indian art they should donate the amount they intend to collect for the pictures by modern Indian artists for their permanent exhibition in art institutions not in England but in India.

Notes of the Day.

"Save us from our Friends!"

The "Daily Telegraph's" comments on what it is pleased to describe as Mahatma Gandhi's capitulation to the "Party of Violence" constitute a fresh proof of the dishonest methods employed by journals of its kind to misrepresent the situation in India. It identifies the Swaraj Party with the "Party of Violence" and represents the Mahatma's support of the Swarajists as acceptance by him of "the policy of assassination condoned by Mr. Das." This gross calumny of the Swaraj Party will not hurt it; nor are we surprised at the unscrupulousness of the journal which has resorted to this lie in order to stampede the British public into endorsement of Lord Reading's policy of repression. But the "Daily Telegraph", by indulging in the lie, has ill-served Lord Reading and his Government who will, on reading its comments, exclaim "Save us from our friends!" For the "Daily Telegraph" has ruthlessly exposed the hypocritical pretence of Lord Reading's Government that the repressive campaign is not directed against the Swaraj Party. The journal has left its readers in no doubt—*pace* Mr. Baldwin—that the Ordinance has been directed and employed against the Swarajists whom it describes as a party of violence.

Professions and Practice.

Mr. Baldwin, in his Guildhall speech has just declared that he does not intend departing from non-interference in Muslim affairs or strict neutrality in the struggle for the holy places of Islam and that his Government do not intend directly or indirectly to put themselves forward as mediators. All this is unexceptionable. But there are one or two things which have created misgivings in the minds of Indian Muslims and to which Mr. Baldwin may well pay attention. There is, first, Mr. Philby's sudden arrival in Jeddah on a quite "unofficial mission" of mediation between Ibn Saud and Emir Ali. It is curious that soon after his arrival, Emir Ali, who had offered to negotiate with Ibn Saud and who was recently reported to have lost the support of the Hedjaz Arabs, has suddenly, as to-day's cable shows, despatched a force from Jeddah for recapturing Mecca. Again, there are the arbitrary refusal of the Government of India to remove the embargo on prominent Khilafat leaders proceeding to Islamic countries and their inexplicable delay in the granting of passports to the Khilafat delegations to the Hedjaz and Nejd, which do not quite quare with Mr. Baldwin's profession of non-interference in Muslim affairs.

Still They Come.

Fortune has consistently smiled on the two Butler brothers both of whom will now occupy provincial *gadis*. Sir Harcourt Butler has been lucky enough to have ruled over two Provinces. Sir Montagu Butler, his brother, has been no less fortunate. Having served as President of the first reformed Punjab Legislative Council, he was transferred to the Imperial Secretariat and on the appointment of Sir Alexander Muddiman as Home Member, was pitchforked as President of the Council of State which post he will now leave for the Governorship of the Central Provinces. Apart from the personal preferment of Sir Montagu Butler, his appointment means another step towards the consolidation of the power of the I.C.S. Sir Muhammed Shafi's name was mentioned as a possible successor to Sir Frank Sly. But evidently even his recent heroic efforts to demonstrate the hidden beauties of the Government of India Act have not availed him. It is as well that India has been spared the mockery of an Indian provincial Governor. High posts have not helped but hindered the cause of Swaraj.

Social Hygiene.

The National Council for combating venereal diseases has carried on an extensive campaign against these dangerous diseases all over the United Kingdom, the Dominions, in India and the Crown Colonies for the past eight years and at the Wembley Empire exhibition a Congress was organised with a view to stimulate public interest to summarise recent experience and to extend the movement to include allied social problems in the existence of which venereal diseases have a share, either as cause or effect. India was represented, or misrepresented, by four British doctors. Sir Gerald Giffard of the Madras service estimated that amongst the civil population the incidence of the diseases was about 20 to 25 per cent, and Col. Elwes, also of the Madras Service, insinuated that it was somewhere between 60 to 80 per cent. It is perfectly true that the spread of accurate knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases dates in all countries of Europe and elsewhere from the time when the State took notice of the diseases as a social and political problem. In this country the Government have entirely failed to do so. It must be admitted that there is a great lack of knowledge among the people of the serious and far-reaching consequences of these diseases, but the Governments have been criminally indifferent and have refused to spend adequate amount of money for propagandist work. The social workers of India have little faith in movements of the type of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and the All-India Maternity and Child-welfare work started by the wives of the Viceroys. Such movements have a tendency to degenerate into a moribund state and not a little money is wasted after worthless British workers whose real contribution towards social uplift or relief is indeed very small.

Sound Advice.

The steps taken in Great Britain for tackling the V. D. problem are:—

(1) The establishment of treatment centres at which all persons may obtain treatment free of cost and under secrecy.

(2) Facilities for free diagnosis by laboratory methods.

(3) A free supply, subject to safeguards, of salvarsan (606) to medical practitioners.

(4) Propaganda as to dangers of V. D. and the necessity of treatment.

(5) The suppression of treatment by quacks.

(6) Teaching up-to-date methods of diagnosis and treatment to all medical students. The Conference discussed a large number of interesting subjects, some of which are mentioned below: The relationship between V. D. and the regulation of prostitution, education and social hygiene, local authority in V. D. campaign, compulsory notification and such other subjects. The chairman of the Education section, Viscount Astor, made an astounding statement which must be reproduced here. He said: "Without a high spiritual and moral sense man must approximate to the animal. I believe that one reason why the Anglo-Saxon race occupies such a leading world position to-day is because it has refused to look on man as being of necessity a lustful animal, because it has (not yet with sufficient success I grant) led the way in developing the idea of a single moral standard for the sexes and that this single standard should be a high one." All the same he ended with sound common sense when he said: "Men and women have hitherto been too reconciled to a comparatively low male moral standard, to the sowing of wild oats, to the young men about town. If mothers of daughters and fathers of sons were not so ready to defend the tradition that "boys must be boys" then boys would still be boys, but they would be cleaner boys." Syphilis and gonorrhoea would rapidly disappear from our midst if promiscuity were prevented, or certain precautionary measures were secured at the time of or immediately after exposure to infection. In England and elsewhere a tough battle has been fought between those who seek to instruct people in the methods of *prevention* of infection and those who would *combat* the diseases by education and scientific treatment. It is very necessary to warn the people about:—(1) The possible failure of precautionary measures; (2) The danger of illicit sexual intercourse; (3) The great risk to future wife and children; (4) The gross injustice done to the associate in promiscuity. The report of the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress held at Wembley is a valuable document, which must be read by all intelligent men.

(Continued from column 6).

casts of the Orient, we must conquer freedom for all humanity."

"SWORD OF THE SPIRIT."

More particularly does one realise, reading this book, that this Eastern *guru* is revealing a broken and an apostate Christianity to itself. He is showing the followers of the Nazarene the power and the practicality of the "sword of the spirit" that Jesus put into the hands of his followers nearly two thousand years ago. He is giving new meaning to the oft quoted but almost universally disregarded Sermon on the Mount. He is re-presenting Christ to the modern world. "Non-violence has come to men." Gandhi has declared. (Let it be noted that he does not say "non-resistance" or "passive" resistance.) "It will remain." This according to Romain Rolland is Gandhi's revelation. For those who have not the faith in the Indian people that some of us have the eminent Frenchman has a word. It is the concluding paragraph of his heartening and altogether lovely book, and reads: "Either Gandhi's spirit will triumph, or it will manifest itself again, as were manifested centuries before, the Buddha and Messiah, till there finally is manifested in a mortal half-God the perfect incarnation of the principle of life which will lead a new humanity on a new path."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S INTERPRETATION

(BY BLANCHE WATSON).

"A better combination of author and subject could scarcely be conceived," is the way the Century company announces Romain Rolland's "Mahatma Gandhi". Not always is a publisher's blurb so true in letter and spirit. Gandhi has been fortunate in his commentators and biographers in the western world, however much he may have suffered from some of them in his own country. Introduced to us in 1921 by John Haynes Holmes, probably America's most notable non-resistant and now made the subject of sympathetic study by the supreme examplar of the non-resistant ideal in our western world, Gandhi stands before us,—a soul as lofty as any that humanity has produced since the beginning of time.

M Rolland charges the writer of this review with having exaggerated ideas on the subject of Gandhi and Indian non-co-operation. So, lest she be taxed with exaggerating the importance of his book, citations shall be made from other and as profound admirers of the great Frenchman. Says Mr. Holmes:—

"The combination of these two names, one as subject and the other as author of this book, is a thrilling experience, like the conjunction of two planets. . . . Rolland tells the story of Gandhi's life . . . with such exquisite touches of poetic insight and with such profound sympathy and understanding that the narrative takes on, even in its narrow compass, the proportions of a vast epic. . . ."

Builder of A New Humanity.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland, for many years a resident of India, one of the first in this country to take an interest in Indian non-cooperation writes in "Orient".—

"One cannot in any degree do justice to the exquisite comprehension of the Gandhi philosophy which M. Rolland manifests, or to the intuitional character and the beauty and clarity of its presentation. . . It was easy for him to do this, for he is of the same temperament and ideology as the man of whom he has chosen to write."

Correct Interpretation.

This study in three essays is chiefly notable for the extraordinary consideration of the smallest details of India's non-violent programme. Limited as to length, it is nevertheless a well-rounded, deeply-plumbed and amazingly correct interpretation of Gandhi the man, of his philosophy and of his unique activity. The author has possessed himself of the spirit that underlies and energizes this remarkable politico-spiritual movement. Always he sees the Indian, unlike European revolutionaries not a maker of laws and ordinances, but "as a builder of a new humanity."

"Gandhi (he says) never asks man for more than they can give. But he asks for all they can give. And this is much if a nation like India—a formidable nation through its numerical power, its force of duration, and its abyssmal soul . . . Gandhi knows what he can demand of India, and India is prepared to give whatever Gandhi may demand."

The Poet and the Prophet.

This understanding Frenchman knows that Mahatma Gandhi has revealed to his people their real nature and their hidden strength. He comprehends (where Gandhi's compatriot Rabindranath Tagore fails) the inner meaning of the philosophy of non-cooperation, that is to say, the positive ideology of the seeming negative program. Tagore, he notes, recoils from the negation but Mr. Rolland instances Gandhi's reply that the art of eliminating is as vital as that of accepting. His comment, too, is enlightening—"India has lost the power of saying 'No,' and Gandhi has given it back to her. Weeding is as essential as sowing." In short, he sees India's two great personalities for what they are, the Poet and the Prophet; the student in the cloister and the general on the battle field, no less a battle field because it is the high ground of the spirit. At home here, the biographer of Gandhi naturally speaks with unusual insight and enthusiasm of what is in truth a religious manifestation.

Message of India.

If Gandhi has revealed his people to themselves spiritually, has he not revealed to themselves in like manner, all peoples? So the author of "Mahatma Gandhi" apparently believes. Says he:

"If the spirit of India now surges forth from temples and forests, it is because it holds the message for which the world is sighing. This message carries far beyond the boundaries of India. India alone could formulate it, but . . . this would mean little, if the surging spirit of Asia did not become the vehicle for a new ideal of life and of death, and, what is more, of action, for all humanity, and if it did not bring a new viaticum to prostrate Europe."

According to M. Rolland the prophet's message is self-sacrifice. "On this proud principle," he reminds us, "Tagore and Gandhi agree, and he cites the former as saying:

"We, in India, must show the world what this truth is which not only makes disarmament possible but transmutes it into strength. The fact that moral force is a stronger power than brute force will be proved by an unarmed people. . . . The day will come when the weak, noble man absolutely unarmed will prove that the meek shall inherit the earth. It is logical that Mahatma Gandhi, weak of body and without material resources, should prove the unconquerable strength hidden in the heart of the enslaved and destitute humanity of India. . . . If we can defy the powerful, the rich, the armed, by showing the world the power of the immortal spirit, the castle of the giant Flesh will crumble into nothingness. And then man will find real *Swaraj*. We, the miserable ones

(Continued in column 5).

MR. BALDWIN TO RESCUE!

DEFENDS BENGAL ORDINANCE

"DIRECTED AGAINST CRIMES OF VIOLENCE,"

RELIEF FOR SERVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the course of his reference to India, in his speech at Guildhall, Mr. Baldwin stated that Government would be faced with problems of difficulty and importance. There were unmistakable signs in many parts of India that the tension between the Hindus and the Moslems was more acute than at any time for years past for the Extremists had accepted the tactics designed to wreck the existing constitution and in Bengal organisations were at work which had necessitated the Viceroy's issuing the Ordinance.

FULL SUPPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

"I desire to emphasise these words because the purpose of the Ordinance has already been wilfully misrepresented in India. It is not directed, nor by its terms can it be employed against any persons or parties who pursue the constitutional ends by the constitutional means (cheers). It is directed solely against certain specified crimes all of which without exception are crimes of violence. His Majesty's Government will support with their full authority, the Government of India in suppressing the crimes of that nature by whomsoever and upon whatsoever motive they are committed. (Cheers). But it would be misleading to dwell only on the difficulties of the situation. I have no doubt that with steadfastness and insight a way can be found to preserve the welfare of the people of India and assist their peaceful progress in the paths of economic and constitutional development which the people of this country desire and have already done so much to foster.

LOYALTY OF SERVICES.

I cordially invite the co-operation in this task of all Indians who believe that the destinies of Gret Britain and India are indissolubly bound together. (Cheers). One matter which will receive our earliest attention is the relief of anxieties of the financial difficulties of the Services in India, but for whose loyalty and unswerving service our task would be impossible of achievement." Here fortunately they had the advice of the Lee Commission and He hoped that Government would be in a position to make an announcement at a very early date.

Mr Baldwin continuing said they stood by the Lausanne Treaty and expected Turkey to do the same. But when the differences arose regarding the interpretation of the Treaty, they were willing to leave the decision in the hands of the League.

POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

Referring to the recent events in Arabia, Mr. Baldwin said that Government did not intend departing from non-interference in Moslem affairs of a strict neutrality in the struggle for the Holy Places of Islam, nor did Government intend, directly or indirectly, to put themselves forward as mediators.

Mr. Baldwin expressed gratitude for America's leading part in the negotiations culminating in London Protocol. He paid a tribute to the statesmanlike attitude of M. Herriot without which such excellent results would have been impossible. He trusted that Germany's admission to the League of Nations would not be delayed. As regards Russia and Egypt, Mr. Baldwin considered it would be premature at present to make a pronouncement.

"SUCCESS OF WEMBLEY."

All rejoiced at the success of Wembley which had given invaluable stimulus to inter-imperial trade and extended the knowledge of the Empire. Government did not intend that the great enterprise should come to an untimely end. Practically the whole of capital expenditure had already been incurred, and the cost of reopening the next year which would allow many more millions to see the exhibition would not be great. We were unable to stand alone in this respect, but Government would ask Parliament to provide fresh and sufficient guarantees if they should be adequately supported by the other parties concerned.

Whatever the defects of the new administration it would not fail to seek co-operation of the Dominions in all pertaining to the common heritage.

As regards Home affairs, Government would institute a thorough enquiry into high prices immediately, and would grapple with a housing and slum clearance and do its utmost to improve the social conditions of the masses.

Mr. Bridgeman referred to Government's high ideal of using the Navy as the best and cheapest form of the insurance of the peace of the world without the intention to gratify the lust and ambition of conquest.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans declared that the army had been reduced to a size compatible with its functions. It was small compared with the duties it had to perform and must, therefore, be highly efficient, equipped with the best weapon and highly mobile in order to concentrate upon any threatened point. He concluded by appealing for a greater support for the Territorial Army.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 10.

A feature of the foreign exchange market, to-day, was a further sharp rise in sterling in New York.—B. O. W.

"GANDHI'S VOLTE FACE."

HIS WANING INFLUENCE.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SORROW.

LONDON. Nov. 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" regretting Gandhi's capitulation to the "Party of violence" remarks that despite his views Mr. Gandhi has hitherto been recognised as an opponent worthy of respect, but his open acceptance of a "policy of assassination condoned by Mr. Das" is a step he may repent. This *volte face* spells ruin to Mr. Gandhi's influence in India. There is nobody to succeed him. Hence with the defection of Mr. Gandhi there vanishes a great ideal from the stage of India. His disheartened followers will put up no further fight against the methods of Mr. Das. Therefore, a strong hand on the reins is needed more than ever. Some comfort can be found in fact that Lord Birkenhead replaces Lord Olivier, for it can scarcely be doubted that Lord Olivier's weakness played a part in Mr. Gandhi's reluctant acquiescence in the policy of violence which he has devoted the best years of his life to denounce.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AKALI JATHA.

CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Mr. Bhagwansingh, Captain of the band of American Akalis which recently landed in India to proceed to Jaito, was arrested at midnight on Sunday at Missakeswar Station, on his way to Nankana. Mr. Harbingh Singh of Shanghai has also been taken in custody.

CANADIAN JATHEDARS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

The Jathedar and Assistant Jathedar of the Canadian Shahidi Jatha have been arrested while the Jatha was proceeding from Rawalpindi to Nankana.

LONDON TO BOMBAY IN 100 HOURS.

A REALITY "IN A FEW YEARS."

LONDON. Nov. 10.

The Air Ministry's contribution to the Government's Empire policy was outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare at Guild Hall, today. He said that the Air Ministry aimed at reducing the journey to Bombay by 10 days and to Australia by 20 days. He declared that these were not fantastic dreams and foundations had already been laid. Government intended demonstrating that in a few years it was possible to have as a dependable airship service from London to Bombay in 100 hours as the present London-Paris aeroplane service.—Reuter.

EMIR ALI'S MOVEMENTS.

DESPATAHES FORCES TO RECAPTURE MECCA.

LONDON. Nov. 10.

According to reports from Cairo, Emir Ali has despatched a force from Jeddah with the object of recapturing Mecca.—Reuter.

ADVANCE OF EMIR ALI'S FORCES.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Foreign Office says that there is no confirmation of the report from Cairo that Emir Ali's forces are advancing to Mecca. There is no news of any change in the situtation.—Reuter

IBN SAUD LEAVES FOR MECCA

MAKING REGULATIONS FOR COMFORT OF PILGRIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Jerusalem:—Ibn Saud has telegraphed to the Moslem Supreme Council stating that he is leaving for Mecca and inviting the Council to send a deputation there to assist him and the representatives of other Moslem States to make regulations for the comfort of the pilgrims.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

London, 11th.—Following the Premier's announcement regarding the Wembley Exhibition, Lord Stevenson states that it is up to the trade of the country to play up to the Government's lead. The principal Dominions are emphatic about the good which the Exhibition has done them. They are quite prepared for another session. He understands that they have planned a new show and it is quite possible that the result will be that Wembley of 1925 will exceed in interest that of 1924. He hopes that the weather will be kinder than in the last summer.—Reuter.

Colonel E. S. Girdwood has been appointed Brigade Commander of forces in Iraq.—Reuter.

TOWARDS THE COMMON GOAL.

"NOW'S THE TIME FOR CONFERENCE."

TO GIVE FINALITY TO CALCUTTA COMPROMISE.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO ATTEND BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Asked as to why, if the agreement signed by himself and Messrs. Das and Nehru was intended to be an invitation to the Liberals and others to rejoin the Congress, they had not conferred with them before issuing the appeal, Mr. Gandhi replied such a conference was impossible before the Swarajists and No-changers could agree upon a joint course because any appeal must be a joint appeal by the two wings of the Congress. "As a matter of fact there has been no conference even with the No-changers. It is true that I met the No-changers of Bengal and discussed the situation with them, as also I met, for instance, Mr. Satyanand Bose and discussed the matter with him. But I did not even make an endeavour to secure their assent for the simple reason that I had at my disposal no machinery whereby I could ascertain the wishes of the No-changers as a body and bind them formally. I, therefore, thought it best to give my own individual opinion and place it before the country for what it was worth. You will see that the agreement is a recommendation addressed to all Parties within and without the Congress. The time for the Conference is now. No-changers will express their opinion through the forthcoming All-India Congress Committee. Maulana Mahomed Ali, as President of the Congress, has invited to the Conference representatives of all parties including the European Association. The recommendation made by myself and the Swaraj Party will be submitted at the meeting for their sympathetic consideration. There is no finality about the agreement except for the Swaraj Party and myself personally. Everybody is free to appeal to our reason and I am sure that neither the Swaraj Party nor I will stand in the way of any other settlement that will bring all the Parties together on a common platform and facilitate our progress towards the common goal, and supplies an effective answer to the Bengal Government's repressive policy on the one hand and satisfy the ambition of the misguided anarchist on the other, and thus wean them from their error. I appeal to all the leaders to accept M. Mahomed Ali's invitation and assist and guide the deliberations of the forthcoming Conference in Bombay."

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

PT. MOTILAL ON THE JT. STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

On his return from Calcutta, Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. Asked to state his first hand impressions on the situation on Bengal as he found it on his last visit he said:—

"Whatever the aim and object of the higher authorities at Simla and Whitehall may have been in sanctioning the present campaign of repression in Bengal, I have not the least doubt in my own mind that the local authorities are directing it mainly against the Swaraj Party. Unable to reach the violent revolutionary they are perhaps hoping to terrify him indirectly but the immediate objective is undoubtedly the political party which has proved too strong to be defeated or checked by fair means. But they are absolutely wrong in their calculations. The real culprit is not the man to be terrified nor is the Swaraj Party to be suppressed.

TWO FACTS.

Two facts stand out clearly and cannot be got over by any number of misrepresentations and expressions of pious horror of revolutionary crime. The first is the big round-up in Calcutta on the 25th October and searches made in other towns did not lead to the capture of a single anarchist against whom there was any definite evidence or to the discovery of any incriminating material such as pistols, revolvers, bombs or their ingredients. The official belief is that a huge quantity of those materials has been imported from foreign countries. The second fact is that out of 72 persons arrested in the first sweep over 60 are well-known Swarajists and a great majority of them active workers and organisers of the party. Of the remaining 12 one or two are well-known pro-changers who along with others took a prominent part in Tarakeshwar Satyagraha which we know was a Swarajist movement very much detested by the Bengal Government. I give these figures after a scrutiny of the list and enquiries made on the spot. The statement made in a leading Anglo-Indian daily of Calcutta that only three Swarajists have been arrested is untrue.

THE PRISONERS' LOT.

Most of the prisoners are not allowed to be visited by their friends and if some of them are passing through the usual mill which turns out approvers it is not unlikely that they may be made either to deny all connection with the Swaraj Party or to implicate the whole party in some revolutionary crime. In the absence of open trial any statement made by them will go uncontradicted and in some future communique we shall find it recorded by the Viceroy or the Governor that the Swaraj Party was known to Government to be implicated in revolutionary crime but Government generously refrained from taking action against the Party as a whole."

TWO DIVISIONS OF CONGRESS WORK.

Asked to give his opinion as to the effect the Calcutta agreement was likely to have on various political parties, he made the following statement:—

"There is no reason why, if rightly understood, the arrangement should fail to produce the effect contemplated by us, viz., to bring about a united Congress and secure co-operation of all parties in resisting repressive policy of Government. We have taken special care to exclude all matters over which any serious differences have so far arisen and made ample room for all shades of Indian political thought within the fold of the Congress. Let me explain the scheme of arrangement. Two broad divisions have been made of all Congress activities, i.e., work in the country and work in the Councils. As regards the former I am not aware there is any political party in India who does not attach the very highest importance to the promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability from amongst Hindus, nor there is any which does not attach at least some importance to hand-spinning, hand-weaving and wearing of hand-woven cloth. For reasons given in the joint statement all sections of Congress are expected to concentrate on this work but it does not follow that all other work, however, useful and necessary is entirely excluded.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Take for instance the present campaign of repression in Bengal. Surely Congress will not stand out and look on while these atrocities are committed in the name of law and order. It will certainly do no less but might and ought to do more than the old Congress used to do, viz., denounce the exercise of these arbitrary powers in unqualified language. I expect that the agitation against the new ordinance already started will grow in extent and volume until the ordinance is withdrawn and all political parties will heartily join in it. Again it will be open to all parties in the Congress to move any resolution they like. The programme of Non-Cooperation was so far as I am aware the only deterrent to seceders from rejoining Congress. That programme being practically suspended in its entirety all parties will be free to ventilate their own views on the Congress platform and if possible to convert others to their views. Boycott of foreign cloth is the only part of the Non-Cooperation programme which remains intact but that is to be accomplished by the spread of hand-woven cloth and not by any direct method to which objection might be taken. It will be observed that we have avoided the use of the word "boycott" and express what we means by words "refusal to wear cloth made out of India."

WORK IN COUNCILS.

The second broad division is work in Councils. That has been left to the Swaraj Party on behalf of the Congress and the latter has been recognised as an integral part of the Congress organisation. I find this has been made a ground of complaint in certain quarters but I fail to understand how any one who has followed the controversy between the two wings of the Congress can have any objection to it. The Swaraj Party did not for a moment go out of the Congress as the seceders did years ago. Welding together of component parts of Congress was obviously a necessary preliminary to the process of uniting parties admittedly outside the organisation. The Swaraj Party is a party in Congress which favours Council entry and is at present strongly represented in almost all Legislatures in the country. What was more natural than that work in connection with those legislatures should be entrusted to it?

But it is asked what place will political parties at present outside the Congress who similarly favour Council entry have in the organisation when they rejoin it. The answer is simple. It will be for all such parties to come together and if possible to arrive at an agreement with the Swarajists as to the policy and programme to be followed. If such an agreement can be arrived at, all parties will merge into the Swaraj Party and carry on the work together. If not, every party will work on its own lines but so long as the Swaraj Party continues to be the predominant political party in the country, as it undoubtedly is to-day, that party alone will officially represent the Congress in various legislatures. In other words the Congress will continue to be, as it has always been, the National Assembly and so long as it is kept

(Continued on next page.)

FUTURE OF LIBERALS

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

ASQUITH ADVOCATES POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Nov. 10.

On the eve of his departure for Egypt Mr. Asquith who was supported by Liberal stalwarts addressed Liberal members of the House of Commons at the Reform Club on the future of the Party. He expressed his incredulity of the assertion that Liberalism was permanently obliterated in Great Britain as a political factor. He referred to the absurd caprices of our irrational electoral system which had resulted in the return of 40 instead of a 100 Liberal members. He recalled as a precedent even a worse plight of the Party in 1895 and its subsequent recovery and specified the great reforms it had introduced in the years preceding the war. He declared that the advent of the Labour Party as a competitor in the political field had made the function of the Liberal Party more necessary than ever. The suggestion that the Liberals must be absorbed either by Labourites or Conservatives was unsound in reason and perverse in policy. As regards the future, he advocated political propaganda with spadework outside the House of Commons. A small expert committee had been appointed to overhaul the organisation from top to bottom. An effort should be made before the next election to contest every constituency.

Mr. Lloyd George also spoke in a cheering mood. He emphasised the necessity of being a united Party.—Reuter.

ABSORPTION OF LIBERALS.

"UNSOUND IN REASON AND PERVERSE IN POLICY."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 10.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, addressed the Liberals at a luncheon given in his honour prior to his departure for a holiday in Egypt. In the course of his speech, the vetern Liberal leader said he did not underrate the portentous significance of the rise of the Labour Party and the spread of the spirit of socialism. He did not regret having allowed the experiment of a Labour Government to be made. "It has opened the eyes of many and not the least of the Labour Party itself. Neither do I regret that we put an end to it the moment it threatened a danger to national interests and honour." In conclusion, Mr. Asquith said that in a competition for political power the functions of the Liberal Party had become more necessary than ever. Any suggestion that the Liberal Party must be absorbed ultimately either by the Labour Party or by the Conservative Party he regarded as "unsound in reason and perverse in policy" and he declared that if ever it were realised it would be disastrous in its consequences to the best interests of the Nation.—B. O. W.

CABINET PROPER CONCLUDED.

TWO MORE APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON. Nov. 10.

Viscount Cecil has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Viscount Peel, First Commissioner of Works. These conclude the Cabinet proper.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON. Nov. 10.

The Royal proclamation is being issued to-night, further proroguing Parliament. The date of its assembly has not yet been officially disclosed.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S INDIAN VISIT.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON. Nov. 10.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the newspaper report that Lord Birkenhead is visiting India has not been confirmed.—Reuter.

ENTERPRISING JOURNALIST'S INVENTION?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

It seems the story about Lord Birkenhead's contemplated visit to India is only an invention of some enterprising journalist. There is no probability of his immediate visit to this country, but it is likely that Lord Reading will proceed "Home" after the arrival of Lord Rawlinson.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Major Hingston, Medical Officer of the Everest Expedition of 1924, delivered a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on Sunday evening on the physiological difficulties of the ascent and explained how climbers struggled towards an altitude where breathing was difficult and mind was numbed. Nevertheless, he believed that the difficulties could be overcome and it would be possible to reach the summit even without oxygen.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 10.—Brigadier-General Bruce, leader of the Everest Expedition, was received in audience by the King yesterday.—Reuter

PRIZE FOR I. C. S.

GOVERNORSHIP OF C. P.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR M. BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Sir Montagu Butler, President, Council of State, has been appointed Governor of the Central Provinces.

LATER.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., to be Governor of the Central Provinces in succession to His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., when the latter vacates office.

Sir Montagu Sherard Butler, new Governor of the Central Provinces, entered Indian Civil Service in 1896 after a distinguished career at the Cambridge University. Arriving in India in 1896 he served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1902 Registrar of the Cooperative Credit Societies, 1904 Settlement Officer, Kotah State. He was created C.I.E. in 1909 after which he worked as Dy. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1911. He was posted on special duty as Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on the public service in India from October 1912 to August 1915. He was President of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1921-22.

MOROCCANS SUFFER HEAVY REVERSE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Madrid.—It is reported from Morocco that two Spanish columns engaged the Riffs who were surrounding Spanish positions on the Teffer-Mescerh line. The Moroccons were routed and suffered heavy losses. The Spaniards lost about fifty men. Thereafter the relief of Teffer was effected without difficulty.—Reuter.

40 ARRESTS AT MADRID.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Paris.—It is reported from Madrid that about forty arrests have been made including two ex-deputies both of whom are extreme Republicans.—Reuter.

SYNDICALISTS' MOVE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Madrid.—Opinion is publicly expressed that encounters at Barcelona and arrests at Perpignan indicate that there was a concentrated movement by a small revolutionary group apparently of syndicalists. It is believed that Government have the situation well in hand.—Reuter.

Madrid. (Later).—The general impression is that the revolutionary movement in the northeast has been definitely suppressed. The affair seems to have been a badly organised plot ascribed to the political supporters of the old regime.—Reuter.

SIMULTANEOUS VISITS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Gibralter.—Comment has been aroused by the simultaneous visits here of Echevarieta who successfully negotiated the release of Spaniards taken prisoners at Anual after the 1921 disaster, Benhadj Ali, brother-in-law of Abdul Krim, also Bennuna, representative of the Sherifian government at Tetuan. The visits are declared to be entirely fortuitous and private. Benhadj Ali is personally of opinion that Abdul Krim is disposed to come to an agreement with Spain.—Reuter.

FASCISTI REGIME

CONFLICT WITH COMBATTENTI.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rome.—The bitter feeling between the Combattenti Association and the Fascisti, which resulted in a recent collision at Rome, challenges to duels and intensification of government's prohibition of political meetings, found further vent in a striking Combattenti appeal attacking the Government in veiled terms. The manifesto declares that the Combattenti have never recognised any monopoly of patriotism and asserts that the first and foremost duty is obedience to law. It invites Parliament and Government to see that violence ceases and law resumes its normal course.—Reuter.

INDIAN LEGISTATURE.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON JAN. 19

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The Legislative Department announces that the next session of the Indian Legislature will probably begin about the 19th of January 1925.

JEWISH CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Warsaw.—The seventh anniversary of the declaration of Palestine as the National Home for Jews was celebrated by the local Jewry. Processions in streets responded to the call for cheers for Lord Balfour and Mr. Samuel. Various speeches voiced the hope that emigration and admission to Palestine would proceed without hindrance.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

ESSE

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

SARDAR JOGENDRASING'S SOMERSAULT.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION DISREGARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Hon. Sardar Jogindar Singh's labours have been repaid by his appointment to the Taxation Committee although he could not have been sure that a generous stroke of fortune would so turn the wheel. It was in September last that he moved in the Council of State a resolution condemning the personnel of the Taxation Inquiry Committee because it did not contain a representative of agriculturists. For once the gallant Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana also thundered against Government. He stood for the producers and wanted their representation to be pitted against the landholders who were represented by Maharaja of Burdwan. There were others who were opposed to the Taxation Committee on different grounds, including incompetency of the personnel. But though their reasons differed opposition among non-official members of our Tury Chamber assumed big proportions and Mr. McWatter the Financial Secretary looked bewildered. He ran in and out of the Chamber to get into touch with his chief who was busy in the Assembly, attempting in vain to stem another tide. The storm gathered and the Committee was condemned. Mr. McWatters promised to consider the point of view urged by the Chamber and what that consideration has brought about is that Sardar Jogindar Singh the mover of the resolution was invited to become a member of the Committee and he has accepted the invitation. Others who voted against the Committee for reasons which were different from those of the Sardar may looked bewildered at this

DISAPPOINTING PERSONNEL.

It cannot be claimed that the inclusion of the Sardar will make up the deficiency of the personnel of the Committee, either in the matter of expert knowledge or public standing. Sir Basil Blackett has only shown that in selecting Dr. Haider, Sardar Jogendar Singh, Maharaja of Burdwan and others, he has cared more to secure men who would help to register decrees of his department than to make a really thorough and impartial investigation of the subject. Ability and Independence are at a discount. The narrow outlook with which the Finance Member proceeded with his task has not left him and his belated and grudging attempts to widen the personnel step by step are not improving the position. It is now reported that he contemplates co-opting some members when the Committee tours in various provinces. Everything will depend upon the kind of members co-opted and past experience does not hold out hopes of good selection by the Finance Member.

AN INSULT TO ASSEMBLY.

To-day's announcement however raises an important point. It shows that Government have decided to override the Assembly's vote for dissolution of the Todhunter Committee The Assembly took care to emphasise that it considered that taxation inquiry very desirable provided that it was preceded by an economic enquiry or at least the two were simultaneously held. As for the personnel of the Todhunter Committee Mr. V. J. Patel and others left Government in no doubt regarding its uninspiring nature. Government has done nothing so far about the economic enquiry beyond stating that the question is being considered in consultation with Local Governments and would also be discussed at the forthcoming Financial Conference. What this Conference will decide, remains to be seen. But the prospects are not very rosy and the Assembly's wishes have so far been treated without the consideration and the respect they deserved. This continuous disregard of the considered opinion of the Legislature is becoming the despair of even the best friends of Government.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Sardar Jogendra Singh, member of the Council of State has been appointed a member of the Taxation Committee and will represent agricultural interests.

It may be recalled that Sardar Jogindra Singh's resolution was passed by the Council of State last September urging the addition of a representative of producers to the Committee. The Hon. Sardar's appointment is in fulfilment of this resolution. The Sardar has experience of agriculture both in the United Provinces and in the Punjab.

The question of co-opting other members to assist the Committee in their deliberations when they visit various provinces will also be considered in due course.

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

YEOTMAL DIST. BOARD'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 10.

At the general meeting of the Yeotmal District Council held this afternoon Rao Bahadur Mundle proposed a resolution in favour of presenting a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Frank Sly on the occasion of the Divisional Durbar to be held at Amraoti on December 13th but the proposal was negatived by a majority.

Barcelona, Nov 10.—Two men accused of participating in a collision with police on November 6th in which one policeman was killed and another wounded were court-martialled on Saturday and executed this morning.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

London.—Armistice Day was celebrated in fine weather. The great silence was most impressive, millions standing bareheaded for two minutes and all traffic ceased. The crowd at the Cenotaph was a record one and the packed mass extended from Trafalgar Square to the Old Palace Yard. Warm sunshine unusual in November lit up splashes of colour in which whites of wreaths and reds of Flanders poppies were prominent. The Cenotaph stood out in the clear air amid a rectangle of troops and ex-service men with massed bands of the Guards. The Queen watched the ceremony from a window of a Government office.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

London is unusually crowded to-day not merely because of the Lord Mayor's show, which has linked up thirteenth and twentieth centuries in the pageant, colour and costume but also because of the preparation for to-morrow's ceremony at the Cenotaph in which 1,300 soldiers, sailors and airmen will participate with the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York as the principal figures in the demonstration of national mourning which has in no way diminished in impressiveness with the passage of years. While workmen, to-day were erecting barriers, thousands moved slowly round the memorial adding their tributes to the evergrowing mound of flowers at the plinth. Crowds also visited the Abbey, and silently filed past the grave of the Unknown Warrior. Besides services at the Cenotaph and the Abbey to-morrow there will be services in numerous churches in London.—Reuter.

NEED OF EMPIRE UNITY.

SPEECHES AT LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

There were customary and brilliant scenes in the historic library of Guild Hall on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's reception. Glittering uniforms, multi-coloured frocks of ladies and scarlet and black robes contrasted with the sombre Ministerial levee-dress. The successive arrivals of Foreign Ambassadors and British Cabinet Ministers were greeted with hand-clapping, but the warm and vocal reception, which is unusual in these gatherings, was accorded to Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, proposing the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, declared that he spoke not only in the name of Great Britain but also of the overseas Dominions. He referred to the importance of preserving unity of the Empire whose intercourse should be intimate and constant to enable them to speak to the world with a single voice. He paid a tribute to the League of Nations, and alluded to the Empire's peaceful aims and desires and intimate friendship with the war time Allies. He welcomed the co-operation of the United States, and hoped that the co-operation would not be withheld in the difficulties confronting us.

BRITAIN'S "GOG AND MAGOG."

Mr. Baldwin, who received a very enthusiastic ovation, humourously likened Mr. Churchill and Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the City of London's traditional giants, Gog and Magog, "one to guard the pockets of people and the other to guard the policy abroad." He declared that the main aim of the Government's foreign policy would be stability and continuity (cheers.) He intended to cultivate good relations with all foreign countries on the basis of Peace Treaties, and declared that was in no way a policy of stagnation, as was shown by the action of the last Unionist administration which led directly to the Dawes report and the London Conference which "under the able direction of Mr. MacDonald proved so successful."—Reuter.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 10.

At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the firing of gun in Hyde Park will announce to Londoners the beginning of two-minutes' silence on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice. A second gun will be fired two minutes later to denote the conclusion of the silence. As already stated, the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and other members of the Royal Family will attend the service at the Cenotaph. The Queen, with other ladies of the Royal Family, will witness the ceremony from the windows of the Government Office overlooking the memorial. Representatives of the British Government, of the Self-Governing Dominions and of the British Colonies and Protectorates will also be present at the service. 1,300 men of all branches of the army and navy and the air force will form a square around the Cenotaph. Throughout the country, services will be held at the same time at places of worship, the principal one in London being that at Westminster Abbey. The pilgrimage to the Cenotaph has already begun and wreaths and other floral tributes are already heaped around the memorial. A feature of the wreaths is, as on the previous occasion, the artificial Flanders poppies. These will also be generally worn. Enormous numbers of them have been made by Earl Haig's poppy factory where only disabled soldiers are employed. They will be sold all over the country by thousands of helpers, and it is expected to raise a very considerable sum for the benefit of disabled warriors. The Earl and Countess Haig will drive through London at the conclusion of the religious service in support of the sale of poppies. In the evening, Earl Haig's fund for disabled ex-fighters will be benefitted by the performance of "A World Requiem" which will be given at Albert Hall. Members of the Royal family and representatives of the Dominions and Britain's Allies in the war will be present. The Requiem is composed by John Foulds, and Earl Haig points out that in the opinion of many musical connoisseurs it has met the need of the war memorial in poetry and music, and has been truly called the "Cenotaph in Sound."—B. O. W.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Armistice Day was observed on Tuesday with a two minutes' pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead. Exactly at 11 a.m. guns were fired at Colaba, in the Fort, near Gymkhana ground, and out of the Fort, near Grant Road Station. In the north of the city, some mills also blasted syrens for two minutes. The tramway communication was stopped, as the electric current was switched off for a period of two minutes. In several churches in the city, special services in the morning were held while in schools, factories and offices, work was suspended in solemn silence for two minutes.

AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was celebrated by a special service in St. James Church which was attended by the Viceroy and all the high officials. Services were also held in other churches.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was observed here by commemoration service early this morning at the Cathedral for all denominations and service for troops at Saint Andrews. The two minutes silence was observed at the Cenotaph and impressive parade of representative cadres of all units, regular and auxiliary, in the station followed. Many beautiful wreaths were laid at the foot of the Cenotaph.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The Poppy Day was observed in Poona with Church Parade which sections of British troops in the garrison and the public attended at St. Mary's Church.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

There was a big gathering at the Secunderabad War Memorial this morning where the two minutes silence was observed.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was observed here by the cessation of all vehicular traffic and normal business for two minutes.

AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The Armistice Day was celebrated here to-day and the two minutes' silence was observed. An impressive ceremony took place at the barracks of the First King's Own Royal Regiment. A colour party with band and drums paraded outside the mess and five minutes before eleven the colours were taken to the parade ground and a wreath inscribed "In proud memory of three hundred and six officers and 3,143 other ranks" was placed on the colours.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFRENCE.

DEPUTATION TO COLLECT FUNDS.

Mr. M. A. Khatib, Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference, Belgaum wires:—

A deputation consisting of Maulana Qutbuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference, Belgaum, and Maulana Syed Azizurrahman Dehlvi (lately released from Yerowda Jail, after three years' rigorous imprisonment), will leave Belgaum on 13th November for Bangalore to collect money for the Khilafat Funds and to enlist members for the Reception Committee. The deputation will thence proceed to Madras halting at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore and other important places. After Madras it will visit Mysore, Hassan, Mangalore, Bellary and Karnatak province. The Mussalmans and the national workers of those places are requested to help the deputation. The definite programme will be sent to the workers of those places later on.

Death took place at Calcutta of a prominent Nepalee Congress leader Mr. Dal Bahadur Giri at his residence at Kalimpong. During the Non-cooperation days, Mr. Dal Bahadur worked incessantly for which he suffered imprisonment. He was present at Nagpur Congress.

BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and Sir T. C. Piggott, delivered judgment in the Bolshevik Conspiracy appeal. In the course of a lengthy judgment Their Lordships dealt exhaustively in detail with every important document filed by the prosecution and found that the case had been fully proved against all the four accused and dismissed the appeals.

Dealing with Dange, the accused, their Lordship said his position was peculiar. He published the "Socialist", and his defence was that he went no farther than disseminating the Socialist ideas, but they found he also really participated in the conspiracy and the charge against him was established. As regards Nalini Gupta, the significant point against him was to be found in the references to him in Roy's letters and the court held it fully established that the documents on record were in the handwriting of Roy. In considering the question of sentence their Lordships said no plea of its severity was taken in the memorandum of the appeal, but it had been submitted before them that nothing serious had resulted and the accused's doings were only deserving of contempt. They thought the Sessions Judge had taken a lenient view of the case which was punishable with transportation for life. Their Lordships complemented Colonel Kaye and his department on their remarkable efficiency in discovering and frustrating the conspiracy and said they had rendered public service. The object of the conspiracy was primarily the overthrow of the British rule in India, but the conspirators looked beyond this and their Lordships who described the scheme as fantastic said the objects were to destroy the power of the upper and middle classes and establish the People's Party with confiscation of property, violence, etc. In the end, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and the sentences of four years' rigorous imprisonment passed on each accused.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTEENTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

TOWARDS THE COMMON GOAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

out of its legitimate functions by the Government it will work in the legislatures through the party which amongst pro-council parties commands a majority and is able to send the largest number of representatives to various councils. This is how, in my opinion the constitution will work. Having regard however to the present political situation and to the fact that it is expected to continue for sometime to come, I see no insurmountable difficulty in the way of all elected members of the Indian and Provincial Legislatures, who are true Nationalists to agree to a common programme. It will be noticed that the joint statement leaves it to the Swaraj Party to make its own rules and I shall indeed be surprised if it is unable to find a common ground with other Nationalists in legislatures.

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

Only one point which remains to be noticed arises out of the new franchise accepted in the joint statement. I see no reason why it should displease anybody. It is no hardship on specified occasions to wear khaddar which comprises a wide range from coarsest materials to finest fabrics and can be made to suit all tastes and means. The supply of fixed quantity of yarn in lieu of a cash payment also does not seem to offend against principles of any party. Personally, I attach great importance to the political and economic value of Khaddar. There are some who do not, but there is no sacrifice of principle involved, I do not understand why they should not willingly accept the franchise if only in deference to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. The objection that other parties have not been consulted in arriving at the arrangement ignores the very nature and scope of the arrangement. The Congress had to put its own house in order before asking others to join it. The joint statement represents the arrangement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party. It has yet to be adopted by the All-India Congress Committee and General Council of the Swaraj Party before it can be called the concluded agreement. These bodies will meet either in Delhi or in Bombay during the last week of November and prominent members of other parties as also well-known public men belonging to no party will be invited to meet at the same time and place. A genuine attempt will thus be made to bring together all schools of political thought in India."

A STROKE OF STATESMANSHIP.

CALCUTTA APPROVES HOLDING OF A. I. C. C. AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11

Maulana Mahomed Ali's decision to hold immediately the All-India Congress Committee has been regarded here as the cleverest stroke of statesmanship. Bombay provides the most suitable centre and it is a happy thought that a decision arrived at in Calcutta should be ratified in Bombay.

PLEA FOR UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

On Tuesday the Bombay University Reform Committee examined Mr. N. M. Shah, Principal, New Poona College, Mr. Shah remarked that undue importance had been attached to examination and men doing solid original research work had been left in the cold. The University ought to be on the look-out for its best alumni who were doing such work and should honour them.

Next very little conscious effort had been made by the University in achieving administrative efficiency. Mutual interest in and sympathy for the history and culture of different communities could best be cultivated by (1) a greater encouragement of the different vernaculars like Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, etc., (2) by inviting prize essays dealing with the culture of different communities, (3) by founding scholarships for the study of the history of the different communities, and (4) by recognition of work done by outsiders in this direction.

For ensuring a high standard he advocated periodical inspections of institutions. If any school failed to come up to the normal level of efficiency continuously for three years, it might be disaffiliated. He desired that research work should be more seriously taken in hand and vigorous efforts should be made to secure endowments for research chairs. A first class splendid library was almost a prime necessity. The University should establish direct touch with Societies like the Royal Asiatic Society, Natural History Society, the Cama Institute and the newly created Labour office.

He urged the establishment of a Residential University at Poona immediately. Poona was ripe for one. He was not in a position to say anything definitely about Ahmedabad which however could be made a new University Centre for Gujarat and Kathiawar. The other probable centres were Dharwar and Karachi.

The University should appoint a Post-graduate Department on the lines of the Calcutta University. There were various institutions in Poona like the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Ranade Economic Institute and Servants of India Society which could be made centres of advanced research in their various subjects. The present private Arts Colleges, the Fergusson and the New Poona, could be turned into constituent Colleges of the new University. The Deccan College should be converted into a College teaching Post-graduate courses only, but financed by Government as at present. It should not be difficult to find a new home for the Deccan College near the existing educational institutions.

Examined by Prof. K. T. Shah witness said his ideal was not for establishing provincial Universities according to linguistic facilities but for the development of Universities in as many centres as possible for the attainment of higher education. In residential University, he preferred Post-graduate study only.

To Mr. A. M. Khan he said he expected higher honours course for the Poona University than that obtained in the Bombay University.

To Mr. J. B. Petit witness said he would allow Mahomedan representation on the Board of the Poona University to safeguard Mahomedan interests and especially for the advancement of Mahomedan culture.

The next witness was Mr. D. V. Potdar, Professor of History and Marathi, New Poona College and Honorary Secretary, Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona.

The witness strongly advocated vernaculars as medium of instruction. Replying to Mr. A. M. Khan he said he would even abolish classical languages to make vernacular compulsory. Text books, he said, could be provided in six months time provided the system was introduced. He advocated conferring degrees even upon those who knew at least one modern language other than English.

The Committee adjourned till 5-30 p.m. to-day when Principal H. B. Rawlinson of Deccan College and Prof. B. N. Seal of Elphinstone College would be examined.

FAILURE OF A BIG PIECE-GOODS FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

A sensation has been caused in the local business circles by the failure of a big piece-goods firm whose liabilities extend up to ten lakhs of rupees. The piece-goods trade has, as a result of this failure, come to a standstill inasmuch as dealers refuse to supply goods on credit while monetary conditions have also been shaken.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson attended the Armistice Day Service at the Cathedral on the morning of Tuesday. His Excellency was unable to be present as he has been under medical advice confined to his room during the last two days by a slight attack of fever.

Lady Wilson was the Guest at tea of the Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross (Bombay Branch) at the Red Cross Office on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended the Armistice Day Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday.

MAHATMAJI'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Bombay on the 19th.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

PROF. KARVE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Dnyan Prasark Mandali of Bombay, Prof. Dhondu Keshav Karve spoke on "The Origin and Growth of the Indian Women's University" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday. Dr. Jivanji J. Mody presided on the occasion.

Prof. Karve said the origin of the University might be traced so far back as 1896 when he started the Hindu Widows' Home at Poona. The Home was started with the idea of educating and maintaining poor widows free of charge and to enable them to earn an independent and decent living for themselves as well as to become useful members of the Society. The Home had only a couple of widows when it began its career against prevailing popular prejudice against female education. No wonder it took several years before the number of students in the Home increased from 2 to 10 and the institution earned popular favour. When the scheme found favour and persistent applications poured from parents and guardians for the admission of their children wards, both widows and non-widows and even at their own expenses the idea dawned upon him to found the Mahila Vidyalaya. Accordingly the latter institution was started in the city while the Widows' Home was located four miles away from Poona. All these entailed a great amount of work on the speaker, as he was then working also in the Fergusson College and the New English School and the only time that he could devote to the Home and Mahila Vidyalaya was his spare time. This continued for five years and in 1911 both the Home and Vidyalaya were shifted to a new site and in 1915 both the institutions were combined and a Boarding School for Women was attached to them and all these were conducted under the management of the Hindu Widows' Home Association. The institutions had by 1915 earned such popularity that there were 150 boarders resident in the School and that might be considered as the nucleus of the Indian Women's University.

EXAMPLE FROM JAPAN.

Proceeding, Prof. Karve said the idea of starting a University for women entered his head when he read in a pamphlet in 1914 the work of the Women's University of Japan. The pamphlet electrified him and he seriously thought of emulating the example of Japanese brethren and at the President of the Social Conference held in Bombay in 1915, he gave out his idea of starting a Women's University. The Japanese scheme formed the model for the Indian University also. As basic principles, the speaker said, that it was laid down in the first place that the medium of instruction should be the vernacular of the province and that English should occupy the place of a second language. They realised that English could not occupy the place of first importance in any scheme of women education. In the second place, they laid down that the curricula of studies should be so framed as to be useful to the generality of women.

Thirdly the Women's University should be conducted on the idea of self-help and self-respect. Continuing the speaker said that in keeping with their last principle they did not apply to the Government for help or affiliation. They felt convinced that an appeal to Government for help only result in vexatious conditions being put on them and dangerous delay.

The speaker pointed out the case of Hindu University of Benares where the Government asked the organisers to collect a certain sum of money as a preliminary condition for granting recognition to the Hindu University. The speaker said that he toured the whole country to enlist sympathy for his movement and by 1916 he was able to call the first meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University on June 3.

PRINCELY GIFT.

The College for Women was started with 4 students and it was not before some years that an offer of Rs. 15 lakhs of rupees in Government papers from Sir Vithaldas Thakersey came as a god send. This princely gift stabilised the movement. It was really a very interesting episode that made Sir Vithaldas come to the help of the Institution. Sir Vithaldas along with Lady Vithaldas started on a world tour in the course of that tour they happened to see the good work of the Women's University of Japan and were so impressed that they thought of starting such an institution in India. Fortunately they had with them a lady who was educated in the Indian Women's University and who had gone as a companion to Lady Vithaldas. That lady enlightened Sir Vithaldas upon the work that the Poona institutions were doing and on his return to India Sir Vithaldas opened correspondence with the speaker that finally resulted in the princely gift. The University would get the benefit of the interest on that sum of Rs. 32,500 provided they satisfied one of the two conditions laid down by Sir Vithaldas. The first was to get the sanction of the Government while the other was that the University should collect another sum of Rs. 15 lakhs. According to their principles the first condition was out of consideration and it was the second condition that they meant to fulfil and for which the speaker hoped the public would come to his help.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The speaker then dwelt at length upon the courses of study and the activities of the University.

They had three Colleges affiliated to their University, one at Poona, one at Ahmedabad and the third at Baroda. They conducted schools at various places. The expenditure on all these counts came to 60 to 70 thousand rupees. In conclusion he appealed for help in the noble enterprise.

Next the president paid an eloquent tribute to the services of the speaker and a vote of thanks terminated the meeting.

"EAST AND WEST."

IRELAND AND EMPIRE.

SPAIN IN THE RIFF.

LEAGUE AND IRAQ FRONTIER.

CAPTAIN SOLOMON ON BOMBAY ART.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Marconi reports that business houses in Greece have made use of wireless *telephone* communication in the conduct of their business. In England the wireless regulations of the State do not permit of the private use of this means of communication; but, in countries where no such embargo exists, commercial firms find it an easy and profitable way to link up head offices with branch offices, or offices with factories or works. Marconi have a wireless telephone set which is designed for use by a staff without technical knowledge of wireless. It is said to be as easy to use as an ordinary telephone. Doubtless enterprising firms in other countries will be in the field supplying the same sort of equipment. Whatever firm instals the system the idea should appeal to the many Muslim countries which are developing business activity and reaching out towards greater efficiency.

MONTFORDISM IN IRELAND.

The freedom accorded to Ireland by England is far from carrying the degree of autonomy, or of satisfaction to the people, that Englishmen have smugly assumed during the course of the "Northern Boundary" discussions. England has a genius for granting the shadow without the substance whether in India, Egypt or Ireland. This is all the more regrettable, since England was so outspoken a critic of the tyranny and misgovernment of the outer provinces of the Ottoman domain. Reduced to practice, her professions cool down to a very uncompromising system of bureaucracy and interference.

In Ireland, this was assured by provisions in the Treaty arrived at between representatives of the two countries, which effectively deprive Ireland of sovereignty, and entrench the Royal prerogative in Ireland more firmly than ever. It is so unsatisfactory to the people that Mr. de Valera the Republican leader (technically he is the President of an Irish Republic), confidently demands a plebiscite of the whole island. He is confident it would affirm Irish Sovereignty in Ireland and reject the partition of Ireland by the separation of six Northern countries.

THE REPUBLICAN DISSENT.

Mr. de Valera, in this spirit, intends to contest the elections for the separate Parliament of Northern Ireland in what is known as the "Six County" area, including the City of Belfast. He says that his object is, to prevent the misrepresentation of Irish feeling by the attendance of Irish representatives in a foreign Parliament. By "foreign" he refers to a Parliament detached from, and owning no allegiance to the rest of the nation. This contest will be one way of arriving at a sort of plebiscite but an actual free plebiscite would be better. "What I mean by a free plebiscite" says this irrepressible Republican, "is a plebiscite taken under conditions which would make it evident that coercion by a foreign power—for example, by threat of war—was absent."

SPAIN IN THE RIFF—OR OUT.

A warning appears in the Press of 21st, from the Spanish Embassy in London. It declares that the favourable references in some British journals to the brave Riffians appear to be a great part if not wholly due to "the inspiration of certain speculators. His Excellency quaintly refers to the Riff Republic as "Riff tribes now in rebellion against their legitimate sovereign the Sultan of Morocco." The absurdity of King Alfonso going to war for the Sultan of Morocco will be appreciated by all but the most credulous. We would venture, however, to treat more seriously the allegation of His Excellency that organs of the British Press are inspired by interested speculators. A protest is to be made against this allegation on behalf of the Committee for the Riff Republic.

The British Red Crescent Society has issued an appeal for funds for the Riff wounded, to help the non-combatant population. The hope of mitigating the hardships of the Spanish prisoners is also expressed.

THE LEAGUE AND IRAQ.

Whether or not attempts are made to withdraw this or that point from the purview of the Council, a definite relief to the situation is created by the calling of a special meeting of the Council of the League of Nations for October 27, at which the Iraq dispute is to be the sole business. We have said our say about British claims and Turkish rights. The Council of the League, whether it respects or rejects them, knows the arguments against the presence of the British-Iraq-Assyrian interests in Hakkiari and in favour of Turkey's return to Northern Mossoul Vilayet. Violent and unjust talk on the other side, must not be allowed to create a repetition of the hasty and bloodstained muddle of 1914. It would be criminal folly, not necessarily on one side alone, if the ruinous horrors of ten years ago are allowed to glibe on to the scene, when a League decision is within sight even though it be protracted beyond the dates of October 27.

NO WAR OVER IRAQ.

In England the small but staunch group of anti-war reconstructionists are taking steps to prevent Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ending his term of office to the sound of guns in Northern Iraq. The Turks do not want war, but peace and the chance to pursue it. But once let a spark fall,—and the patriotism of the vast majority exacts a helpless compliance with all the preparatives of war. We must prevent that spark dropping into the preliminaries of the League Council meeting.

THE ANTI-TURK PRESS.

It is of course extremely hard to do this, while provocative newspaper articles and despatches from "Our Own Correspondent" are inserted in the anti-Turk press. The game of these people, however, has always been to risk wars; they see no harm in war. We on the contrary, want world peace and we must not play their game by trumpeting defiance at them or at the British Government, which is probably thoroughly sick of their untimely venom.

PROVOCATIVE TALES.

A "Daily Telegraph" Geneva correspondent reports that a neutral diplomat, who seems far from neutral and not at all diplomatic, has just returned from Constantinople, and declares that Turkey's "trying to cause trouble in respect of Mossoul" (the insolence!" is largely caused by certain English papers demanding the evacuation of Mesopotamia. This wretched "neutral" proceeds to charge Turkey with killing off 9,500 British and Indian prisoners, and that *"If the Turks were not checked immediately they would massacre three-quarters of the population of Mossoul."* This insane diplomat may only exist in the brain of the correspondent; but whoever is responsible, correspondent or diplomat, he ought to be hauled before the Council of the League of Nations and kept in close confinement until the Brussels Council meeting of Oct. 27, or whatever later date is to be the occasion of the decision on the Iraq dispute.

TOO DISINGENUOUS.

In the hope that it may create a diversion from the strained situation over the Iraq frontier, some people are welcoming, rather than fearing, the Reuter's report of a grave situation in connection with the Turco-Greek exchange of populations. For my part I do not welcome anything which gives the opportunity for International Commissions to make protests and criticisms at a time like the present.

STRANGE MOVEMENTS.

A message to "The Daily Telegraph" sent from Athens on the 17th and published on the 18th October states that the Greek Premier was asked whether Greece would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Turkish conflict, as stated by the Greek Minister in Paris.

The Premier gave a very sensible reply, that the League was taking the difference in hand, therefore Greece had no need to define her attitude.

But why the query? Why the anxious interrogtion?

And further. Why did M. Venezelos, "the ex-Premier of Greece," that baleful medium of ancient machinations which his Greek victims threw over, call upon the British Foreign Office on Oct 2? Is M. Venezelos still regarded as an alternative means to secure the help of ruined Greece against the will of her people and even of her rulers?

LOSSES IN BHARATPUR.

Mr. Amar Nath, the Home Minister of Bharatpur State, addresses a letter to the British Press from the Indian Pavilion at Wembley, appealing for help for the flood sufferers in Bharatpur. He estimates that in Bharatpur alone the sufferers number 100,000 and the material loss reaches 1½ million pounds sterling. Despite the Maharaja's relief efforts, the material damage renders outside appeals obligatory; for houses, homes and standing crops were destroyed and there is no prospect of a following crop next year.

ROBBERY AT WEMBLEY.

Burma was not fated to be the sole victim of losses in its national exhibit. £3,000 worth of jewellery and art ware has been stolen from the Indian Pavilion. Only the mounts and not the jewels were insured, in the case of the Articles of Jewellery,—some of which had been recently purchased by a member of the Royal Family while on a visit to the Exhibition. The thieves also ripped open a dispatch box at the entrance gates and abstracted between £10 and £200 in notes and cash,—moneys paid for admission. It is comforting to learn that the police have at least a clue as to the culprits.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY.

Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of Sir J. J. School of Art, is speaking to-night (Thursday) before the India Society on the subject of Bombay and the Indian Art Revival. Sir Francis Youngbusband takes the chair. Capt. Gladstone during his private holiday in England this year, has been an active though unofficial propagandist for Bombay Art activities and Indian Art interests. He was successful in securing a very good and prominent notice of the subject in the pages of the British Empire Review.

Capt. Solomon is a son of the late famous South African statesman of that name, whose outstanding claim to our interest was his unwavering devotion to the rights and interests of coloured people in South Africa.

The Captain's mother, Mrs. Georgiana M. Solomon, the widow of the statesman, is luckily still in our midst. This personal friend of Olive Schreiner, and living link with the days of the Colensos and Martineaus, is still an active and sympathetic supporter of the cause of justice, right and freedom. She is a source of inspiration to reformers of the present generation, whom she welcomes to her charming house at Golder's Green; where she and her daughter Miss Daisy Solomon dispense not only hospitality but a store of benevolent ideas for the emancipation of the world.

But the stately and philanthropic hostess said of her son: "My artist son is too full of *India* to have much time for politics, local or imperial."

INDIA IN FRANCE.

Captain Solomon has been accorded the considerable honour of addressing, on behalf of the India Society of London, the "Association Francaise des Ami de l'Orient," at the Musee Guimet, Paris. The lecture will be delivered in French on Sunday, 9th November and will be on the "Bombay Revival of Indian Art."

Sir Thomas Arnold was I believe, the last lecturer to represent the India Society in Paris; and it is, let us hope, of good augury for the future that so progressive a lecturer has been chosen to speak on behalf of this very learned organisation.

POONA'S MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO MAHOMED ALI.

"NO POWER TO SPEND RATEPAYERS' MONEY."

INJUNCTION REGARDING TILAK STATUE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Poona delivered judgment on Saturday in two important suits instituted by the Secretary of State in Council against the Poona City Municipality to restrain the latter body from spending the rate-payers' money on objects not sanctioned under the Bombay District Municipal Act. The facts of the case as regards the first suit are as follows:—

On the 29th November 1921 the Poona City Municipality at a general meeting passed a resolution sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for a life-size statue in marble of the late Bok. Tilak and on the 21st December 1921 the same body sanctioned an advance of Rs. 6000 to Mr. Wagh, the sculptor of the statue. No objection was immediaately taken to this expenditure by the Collector but it was queried by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The Collector on the 13th October 1922 wrote to the Municipality asking how the expenditure could be justified and the Municipality explained that section 56 (b) of the Municipal Act empowered them to provide funds for the maintenance of public parks and that the statue was intended to be placed in a public garden. The Collector by an order dated 3rd October 1923 suspended execution of the resolution of the 29th November, 1921 and the present suit was instituted for an injunction to Municipality not to spend any money out of Municipal funds in pursuance of their resolution.

The Learned Judge in the course of his judgmment said: "The question is whether a statue in a public park can reasonably be considered to be part of the park. I think it can. The park necessarily contains flowers and trees but it is not unusual for it to contain other objects both useful and ornamental such as seats, fountains and statues. Flowers and trees are on the whole more ornamental than useful and it can hardly be objected that a statue is not part of a park because it is only ornamental. I am therefore of opinion that it is not illegal for a Municipality when establishing a public park under section 56 (B) to place a statue in it or to add statues to it after its establishment". The Judge therefore held that the Poona City Municipality was entitled to incur expenditure and dismissed the suit with costs.

The cause for action in the second suit arose through the Poona City Municipality passing a resolution on the 7th September 1923 sanctioning certain expenditure in connection with the presentation of an address to Maulana Mahomed Ali. The Collector of Poona suspended execution of the resolution on the ground that the Municipal funds can only be used on public receptions with the previous concurrence of the Collector. It was argued that a Municipality is only a corporate body when it acts legally and that when it acts illegally it is no longer a corporate body and can only be sued by its several members (section 56 (m). The Judge, however, held that under section 167, the Municipality could be sued as a whole for anything done or purporting to have been done in presence of the Act. In this case in passing the resolutions the Municipality purported to function under the Act and as it was not disputed that the Collector's concurrence was not sought and was not given, the Municipality contravened the Act in voting the address. An injunction was, therefore, issued against the Municipality which was informed not to spend any money in pursuance of the resolution of the 7th September 1923. Costs were given against the Municipality.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, November 12.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v, Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Manekchand Keshavji v Lala Kudmlal Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.

3715-23 Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co. v Manicoverbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Turmahomed Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4174-21—N C Dalal and Co, Wadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Popatlal Poonamchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Karsey v Hoseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Madhowji and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kalljanji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

3363-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another v Gordhandas Ranchoddas Dhadi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

54-22—Craigie B and C, King King and Co, v Saleh M A Patheria, Mehta L and Co.

2834-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawbood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kallanwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2687-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Badliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Badliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker, v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanmandas Singi and others, Manoher and Co., Divekar and B.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirozshaw Frenchman v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanmandas Singhi and others, Paralker and M, Manoher and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES. (RENT SUITS.)

2244-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Hosein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.

2889-24—Chitnis K and M, Hyderally E Kurwa and others v Lala Harkisondas Chaganmal, Rele and Co.

2875-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prabhjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.

2876-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prabjiwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.

2877-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latif v Peshawar Simla Trading Co. and other Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2815-24—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.

2952-24—Dastur and Co., Sunderabai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit, Raghvya N and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.

2307-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawanidas and other v Dr. Miss Jarbanu M Mistry and another.

1386-24—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, vs Ibrahim bin Kadam, Captain and V.

2331-24—Payne and Co, Hakimudin Mahomedali and another, vs Messrs Gamnaji Motaji and Co and another, Mantri and Co.

2562-24—Motichand and D Devkaran Mulji and others, Ragjibhay Khusalbhai Patell.

2579-24—Manoher and Co, Govind Vastu and another, vs Esmail Fakir Mahomed and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2664-24—Jamsetji E and D, Rakhibai and another, vs Rajabali Esmalji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2752-24—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, vs Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sitabai and others, vs Ramchandra Atmaram Guildwartak.

2960-24—Little and Co, Coculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.

2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishnapriya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ladharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2686-24—Mohile P and G, Valji Shivji and another v The Eastern Dyeing and Bleaching and Hosiery Co Ltd, Shah and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Huseln Jusob and another, vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and another, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethumal Narandas and another vs The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shri Krishna Ruiya v The Indore Trading Company, Malvi M R and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakardas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W B Brady and Co, Ltd v The Argodaya Spg, and Wg. Co, Ltd Thakordas and D

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co Devram Akbai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pithare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

3348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dahdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2748-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Ornito", Chitnis K and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Manchharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Bamba, Ha Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3196-24—Mulla and M, Ganny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cocverji, Pandia and Co.

4698-23—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjivan, vs Bhikhulal Nandlal, Tyabji D and Co.

1535-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand, Ranlley, vs Hariimal Adukia, Vachha and Co.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2252-24—Pandia and Co, Parbhu Khushal v Manekk Laxman, Dabholker and J.

2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Manockji Nesserwanji Katarana, Manchersha and N.

2409-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Harilal Maganlal Dalal v Tejpal Narsey, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4988-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Haji Abdul Karim Haji Esufazal.

2168-24—Jhavery and Co., Shah Sauchand Kachrabhai v Gulab and others.

LONG CAUSES.

4611-22—Hiralal and Co., Manordas Soonderji and another v Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Kokar and others, Vachha and Co.

4762-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulludan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whitale Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Murarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2332-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodir Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Sheth Gadmulji Serimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Harilia Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETS.

SIR M. HAILEY'S APPEAL FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Punjab Legislative Council commenced the new session to-day. H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, addressed the members.

There was a full attendance of members and the visitors' gallery was crowded. H. E. began by expressing his regret that an unkind convention forbade him the intense pleasure of debating on the floor of the House the many problems awaiting discussion there but he could only console himself by testifying to the unique interest which the development of Council work in the Punjab possessed for one who had been a somewhat close observer of general politics of latter day India.

Sir Malcolm then touched on the Sikh problem. He reminded the members of the Council that Government and its officers were mindful of old associations with the Sikhs and though their antagonism could not shake Government, the feeling of estrangement which had been spreading among the Sikh community deeply affected him and his Government. He hoped and believed that events were slowly bringing the controversy about the management of the Gurdwaras and shrines on to the constitutional plane as against the hitherto practised remedies of mass violence or open contempt of the law. He appealed to all to join in working for restoration of the constitutional process, "Our object is not to win a success" said His Excellency which may have the appearance of humiliating a section of the people opposed to us, nor do we seek to gain that species of estimation which comes from persistent exhibition of superior strength. It can be no pleasure to even the most intransigent of bureaucrats to see large numbers of ignorant people thrusting themselves into jail in an attempt to gain by force an object which could be achieved by agreement. Efforts made on these lines are bound to be as destructive to the mentality of the community as they are infructuous in their results. Nor is the official mind so obstinately obscurantist that it can be devoid of sympathy with those who are prepared to make genuine sacrifices to secure reform of their religious institutions or to purify the management of their shrines and if those who have these objects will now bring the discussion definitely on to a constitutional plane they will not find us slow to implement our promise to aid them in effecting their purpose by suitable legislation."

Dealing with the question of inter-communal dissension, Sir Malcolm spoke with the utmost frankness as his heartfelt desire was, he said, to allay and not to provoke discord. He was grieved to see that in every sphere of life and activity in social matters, in almost every question of the administration, in the management of local affairs, in the conduct of education, even in current discussions of questions of law and justice the communal question intervened. The cause, he was aware, was deep seated nor did he suggest that circumstances have not had their parallel elsewhere even in Europe, but Sir Malcolm hoped with all faith that the general spread of culture would lead to a clearer recognition on all sides of the claims of common citizenship. The sooner they could educate the backward more nearly to the level of the forward, the quicker could they promote those now economically subservient to a position of independence, the less they should hear of class or communal dissension.

THE STAMP DUTY.

The Punjab Legislative Council met again at 2 p.m. to-day to transact legislative business. After Sir John Maynard had presented the report of the select committee on the Stage Carriages (Punjab Amendment) Bill, leave was granted to amend standing orders so as to provide for the procedure to be followed in the election of the new President and the draft amendment was referred to the Select Committee. The Punjab Stamp Amendment Bill, as reported by the Select Committee was then taken into consideration and passed in spite of opposition from a large number of members representing urban constituencies. The Bill, which is a taxation bill, was brought forward to meet deficits in the provincial Budget. It will empower Government to raise the Stamp Duty on deeds of conveyance from 1½ per cent. to three per cent.

ALL-INDIA HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 10.

At the third day's sitting of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference, resolutions were passed calling upon members of Legislative Councils, Municipalities and local boards residing in Hindi speaking provinces to make efforts to introduce Hindi into the proceedings of such bodies and urging that the Urdu papers of the Punjab should popularise Hindi in that province. It was also resolved that the Punjab Government should create facilities for the teaching of Hindi in the schools and that schools should provide facilities for students desiring to sit for Hindi examinations held by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at various centres.

S. INDIA FLOOD RELIET.

AN INTERIM REPORT OF WORK.

Messrs. W. Hindle (Y.M.C.A.) and R. S. Rau (Servants of India Society, Madras) in the course of an interim report on Flood Relief Work in South India states as follows:

"As soon as the news of the havoc wrought by the unprecedented floods in South India was known, the Servants of India Society, Madras Branch, decided to undertake relief work in the flooded areas. Under instructions from Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, Mr. K. B. Sivaswamy was deputed by the Madras Branch to visit the affected area. Mr. Sivaswamy and Mr. Jayakaran, Rural Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. visited the affected portions of Salem, Coimbatore and a part of Trichonopoly and sent a detailed report giving a graphic description of the condition of things in these areas. It was also clear that the amount needed to give adequate assistance to the sufferers even in the areas visited by them would be enormous. Portions of Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, where, from all accounts the disastrous consequences of the floods were much more serious than elsewhere, required more relief, and greater sums of money were deemed necessary for the purpose. Meanwhile, Mr. Devadhar, seconded in his efforts by Mr. K. Natarajan and other friends and warmly supported by the press in Bombay, made arrangements to start a South India Central Flood Relief Fund. The report submitted by Messrs. Sivaswamy and Jayakaran was very useful in enabling Mr. Devadhar to acquaint the public of Bombay with the immediate needs of the sufferers. Messrs. Ponlev and Jacobi of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Madhav Rau of the Servants of India Society had by now completed their tour in the worst affected parts of Malabar. The first need was felt to be the provision of shelter to the homeless. When we remember the fact that in Malabar alone more than 30,000 houses had been completely destroyed, the amount necessary to provide houss was considered beyond the capacity of any one relief organization. The Bombay Committee recognised the Servants of India Society as their distributing agents in the affected areas. The members of India Society and the Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., who had decided to work together in giving assistance to the sufferers resoved to work in co-operation with other agencies and local committees engaged in relief work to avoid overlapping of charity and the consequent waste of public funds. This arrangement they have consistently tried to follow.

First of all, the affected villages are visited, a retailed economic survey of each village is made, house to house inspection conducted to find out the actual needs of the sufferers in regard to housing materials and an estimate of the number of keeths and bamboos required is prepared.

Realising the importance of associating the local people in a work of this kind the Panchayats of Co-operative Societies are associated in the work of distribution and supervision of the reconstruction of houses. Rural Committees consisting of the leading people of the villages have been set up for this purpose in places where no Co-operative Societies exist. All these Panchayats and Rural Committees work under the direct supervision and guidance of the workers who are constantly touring, visiting some villages almost daily. Arrangements are made for the purchase of housing materials either locally or from some neighbouring villages. Great difficulty was experienced in some villages in getting housing materials and in many cases they had to be brought by rail, availing ourselves of the facilities kindly given by the South Indian Railway Company in respect of concession rates, supply of wagons etc. Wherever possible a central group committee has also been organised. These methods have been strictly enforced so that only the most deserving cases receive relief in view of the limited funds at our disposal.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Mr. Popley of the Y.M.C.A. is in charge of work in Lalgudi Taluq, in Trichinopoly District. He has helped in the construction of 950 houses at a cost of Rs. 7,000 of which about Rs. 1,000 were spent in giving cash or grain advances to enable the sufferers to attend to house building, level the sites, etc. Leaving all other work he has recently been visiting villages again and distributing keeths and bamboos wherever they are found to be insufficient. Mr. Popley thinks that there are still a few more families left which may need relief. The question of acquisition of sites for building purposes is also engaging his attention.

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, of the Servants of India Society has been working in Karur and Kulitalai taluk. He is ably assisted in his work by Mr. Kandaswamy Chettiar, the indefatigable Secretary of the Karur Congress Committee and Mr. Krishnamoorthy Iyer, auditor of the Co-operative Societies. The Government have generously granted to some families free timber at the rate of two palmyrahs per house. Mr. Kodanda Rao helped in the construction of 207 houses at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Cash grants or grain are still being given for families engaged in house reconstruction, which is almost nearing completion. The Peoples' Flood Relief Fund through Mr. N. L. Dorai of Trichinopoly contributed Rs. 450 for our work.

TANJORE.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy of the Servants of India Society has been working in and around Tirukattupalli, one of the worst affected parts of Tanjore District. He has formed representative Rural Committees at Sathanur, Vanarangudi, Koiladi and other places with a Central Group Committee at Tirukattupalli. A careful economic survey of the villages was carried out and only the utterly destitute were relieved. The work of reconstruction of houses is almost over. 539 families have been given relief at a cost of Rs. 3,500 of which 424 are Adi-Dravidas who have suffered greatly. The methods of relief already stated have been scrupulously followed and utmost economy has been observed in the distribution of relief.

When the work of reconstruction of houses was progressing well in Tirukattupalli area, Mr. Sivaswamy was in a position to take up other areas in the district. He proceeded to Mavavaram to help the Mavavaram Committee in their work. The area affected in this taluk is difficult to traverse as the roads have been already damaged. Manalmedu is the centre of activities. In this area the Ramakrishna Mission has done splendid work. Amounts for construction of walls have been distributed on different dates according to the progress of work noted for 241 families in 23 villages, also supplementing in deserving cases by the grant of keeths and bamboos. So far about Rs. 826 have been distributed for construction of walls and more will have to be given as the work progresses.

Shiyali taluk is in charge of Mr. Swami Doss of the Y.M.C.A. with the help of a Local Committee, he helped in the construction of 899 houses in 45 villages of which more than 700 belong to the submerged classes. Mr. Swami Doss has also distributed cloth worth Rs. 500 and 41 bags of rice. Since 1st October relief has been distributed in 10 more villages to 233 families and the total cost of relief for the whole area has come up to about Rs. 6,600.

COIMBATORE.

When Mr. M. S. Ekambara Rau of the Servants of India Society and Mr. J. N. Jayakaran, of the Y. M. C. A., visited the affected portions of Bhavani and Gobichettipalayam taluks in the last week of August, they found the Ramakrishna Mission engaged in giving rice doles to the sufferers. So they decided on undertaking the housing relief.

Mr. Ekambara Rau, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Gobichettipalayam Committee, visited the villages and consulted the leading village people about the immediate needs of the sufferers. Rural Committees have been organised who have been instructed to distribute and supervise the proper utilisation of the housing materials given. He also helped in the organization of Co-operative Societies by offering to help with the share capital necessary to enable the members to get loans immediately. Except in one place his efforts were not successful. He has allotted grants to 8 villages for 245 families amounting to about Rs. 3,000. As the Ramakrishna Mission, who are now anxious to attend to housing relief also, wished to relieve other villages in Gobichettipalayam, Mr. Ekambara Rau confined himself to villages already touched.

Mr. Jayakaran of the Y.M.C.A., is in charge of Bhavani taluk. He visited villages along the Bhavani and Cauvery rivers, formed Rural Committees wherever Co-operative Panchayats did not exist or could not be induced to undertake the work. He has relieved all deserving cases in 16 villages. He received considerable amount of help from the Revenue officials and the Village officers in fixing grants. The scheme of relief followed elsewhere was also adopted here. Up till now he has spent Rs. 2,000 for 271 families and money will be needed for four villages already referred to as soon as new sites are provided.

SOUTH ARCOT.

From replies received to a circular letter sent to Tahsildars of the affected taluks, it was found that no relief agency had done anything for a few villages in Chidambaram, Taluk. Mr. P. Kodanda Rau was deputed to relieve these villages. He visited Kanjankollai and Arasur and gave relief to 91 families at a cost of Rs. 750. He has yet to complete work in two more villages. In Kanjan Kollai village, he also distributed cloth worth Rs. 250.

MALABAR.

Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau of the Servants of India Society is the Joint Secretary of the Malabar Floods Relief Committee. In connection with the work of that Committee he visited Ponani and Walluvanad taluks, carried out a careful survey of the affected amsoms, organized local Committees and recommended grants from the Malabar Committee. On behalf of the South India Central Flood Relief Fund, Bombay, he made an extensive tour in Cochin and Travancore States and organized agencies for work. The Jewish community in Cochin State were greatly in need of help and Mr. Koder, a prominent member of that community has been entrusted with the work of distribution of relief. The Union Christian College, Alwaye, Father Gerard Chennakadam of Aukamadai and the Sanatan Dharma High School, Alleppey have kindly undertaken to attend to distribution of relief to the sufferers in their areas. The suffering caused by the floods in these areas appears to be very great and so special attention is being paid to them. The Madras Fund have generously contributed Rs. 2500 for the relief of the Jews and other communities in Cochin and North Travancore.

Mr. Jacobi of the Y.M.C.A. on behalf of the Malabar Committee toured in Ernad and Calicut taluks to study the conditions and he is now engaged in the actual work of distribution of relief with the help of local Committees organised for the purpose.

The Central Office in Madras is in charge of Mr. W. Hindle of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rau of the Servants of India Society. They both represent our workers of the Committee of the Madras Fund. They co-ordinate the work of all centres by obtaining regular weekly reports and statements of work and represent the needs of different areas to the various organizations helping us with funds and secure the necessary amounts week after week.

FINANCES.

From the beginning it was felt that in a work of the kind in which we were engaged, large funds would be required. Thanks to the very generous response of the Bombay and Madras Funds, the Ceylon Fund and other organizations we have always been kept above want. The Ceylon Relief Fund have been good enough to authorise us for distribution of relief and have decided to place at our disposal 25 per cent of their collections. So far we have received the following amounts:—

South India Central Flood Relief Fund Bombay	Rs. 26,500
Madras Central Flood Relief Fund	Rs. 9 000
Ceylon Relief Fund	Rs. 5.00
South India Relief Fund, Calcutta	Rs. 1.000
South Indian Relief Fund, (Federated Malay States)	Rs. 2,524
The *Madras Mail* Relief Fund ...	Rs. 900
Other contributions	Rs. 65
Total	Rs. 44,989

The amounts sent to Malabar Flood Relief Committee and to Mr. Madhava Rau for work in Cochin and Travancore are not included.

We request the public and the press to continue to give us the help they have so generously extended to us till now and enable us to carry out our plans for further work necessary to assist the sufferers to rehabilitate themselves."

BENGAL REPRESSION CONDEMNED

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held at the vegetable market, Thana on Sunday the 9th November, 1924, at 9-30 p.m. to protest against the application of the Criminal law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 and the Bengal Ordinance No. III of 1818 to the Province of Bengal under the Presidency of Seth Mangaldas Devidas when the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Thana places on record its emphatic condemnation of (1) the application of the Viceregal Ordinance of 1924 and of the Bengal Ordinance No. III of 1818 to the Province of Bengal at this time of the peaceful non-violent and constitutional endeavours to bring about political regeneration in Bengal and elsewhere under the pretext of stamping out revolutionary and violent movements of a few misguided people, (2) that the execution of these repressive laws is likely to work to the detriment of good and honest workers in the cause of their motherland as is evident from the indiscriminate arrests of 72 persons disinterestedly devoted to the service of the country.

That this meeting will assuredly support the people of Bengal in this hour of their trial in all their peaceful and legitimate measures to bring about the withdrawal of these oppressive laws.

This meeting further authorises the President to forward this resolution to Mr. C. R. Das the greatest patriot of Bengal."

This resolution was moved by Deshbhakta Aga Mahomed Safdar from the Punjab and seconded by Messrs. Damle, Rege Pleader, and Joshi.

The meeting comprised men of all shades of views such as Pro-changers, No-changers, Moderates and Independents and all heartily supported the resolution.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The following are remittances to the Home Treasury during the month of October 1924:—Sterling purchases in India 9,250,000 pounds; Council Bills 18,55,694. Total 1,10,95,694.

The total remittance from 1st April to 31st October 1924, was 3,02,08,751 of which one million pounds was remitted on behalf of the paper currency reserve.

BELGAUM CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS,

A DROWNING FATALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 11.

The first Congress Volunteer Training Camp in the Belgaum District was opened at Mugatkhanabli on the banks of the Malaprabha river, 18 miles from Belgaum and 30 from Dharwar. The first batch finished training on the 26th October. The second batch with 19 volunteers commenced training on the 7th instant. Mr. Narayan Gundo Joshi, working under Dr. Hardikar, went from Hubli on the 8th instant for inspecting the arrangements there. In the morning at about 11-45 a.m. Mr. Joshi went to the river for bathing with two friends. All were strangers to the place. All knew swimming, so they avoided shallow water bathing place and went a little upwards. Hardly had Mr. Joshi gone two or three steps with one of his companions when he found himself eight or ten feet in deep water. Near about is a whirlpool frequented by huge crocodiles. Mr. Joshi was drawn into deep water perhaps by the whirlpool or by a crocodile. Mr. Joshi found a watery grave. Every effort was made by camp volunteers and neighbouring villagers to find out Mr. Joshi. All efforts at search till yesterday evening have proved unavailing. Mr. Joshi was a graduate of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya and was a silent and zealous worker.

USE OF MILITARY AS STRIKE-BREAKERS.

MR. WHEATLEY'S WARNING.

"Our opponents are making a great deal out of the Campbell case," said Mr. John Wheatley, Minister of Health, speaking at Dumbarton in support of the candidature of Mr. David Kirkwood, in mail week.

"I wish they would make a little more of it. Why don't they make it the election issue?"

Mr. Campbell's article, continued Mr. Wheatley, was that of an uncultured working-class ex-Service man, untrained in the Birkenhead-Curzon art of saying seditious things in a legal way.

Perhaps legally Mr. Campbell deserved punishment, "but," added Mr. Wheatley, "I am not defending him.

"Whether he was guilty or not is, to my mind, of small moment. The difference in guilt between him and Birkenhead is the difference between the poor man's bet and the rich man's telephone bet."

But let them get down to realities. Mr. Campbell's whole desire, as he (Mr. Wheatley) understood it, was that the military should not be used in trade disputes. Was it a crime to state that view?

"If so, then I am a criminal. I say that now, and I am prepared to say it on any platform or in any court in the country."

He hoped the workers would see that one of the questions in this historic election that was put to all candidates was, should the military be used as strike-breakers?

They were all more or less inclined to condemn strikes, because as a rule they were painful and unprofitable, but the withdrawal of the right to withhold labour from any body of men was a step on the way to slavery.

He appealed to them to stamp out in its infancy this movement to bring hell to our very door steps. He asked them to think of where such a policy would lead them.

The Army would become unpopular as Capitalism itself; the nation would grow to hate it, boycott it, and plot for its downfall.

Was that the position into which the new Anti-Socialist Coalition intended to lead Britain?

"We are not going that way, if I know the British public," declared Mr. Wheatley, amid applause. "If the capitalists and landlords wish to settle their dispute with the workers by force I have no objection, but they must do all the fighting themselves."—"The Daily Herald."

RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Among the resolutions likely to be brought forward for discussion in the winter session of the Legislative Assembly are three which are in the names of several non-official members. One of these urges that effect should be given to the demand of the Assembly for the transfer of the judicial administration of the Northwest Frontier Provinces to the Punjab High Court, another asks for the establishment of the Supreme Court in India and the revival of the salt industry in the Orissa coasts is the subject of the third.

EX-KHALIFA TO STAY IN FRANCE.

The ex-Khalifah and Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjid Effendi, who has hitherto been living in Switzerland, is about to leave that country and take up his residence in France. It appears that, owing to the Swiss exchange, he finds life at Territet too expensive, and he has therefore hired a small house at Nice for the winter. No objection has been made by the French Government to his application for permission to live in France, and consequently a few days ago visas to cross the French frontier were granted for his own passport and those of his household.

Lady Wilson visited the Infant Welfare Centres at Kamatipura and Tardeo on the morning of Monday the 10th November and presided at a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week at the Secretariat in the afternoon.

COLLEGE IDEALS.

PRINCIPAL KUREISHY'S EXHORTATION TO ALIGARH STUDENTS.

The following are extracts from the inaugural address delivered to the students of the Muslim University Intermediate College, Aligarh, by Mr. A. M. Kureshy, Principal of the College:—

The admission of a young man to a college like ours means and should mean more than is ordinarily understood by it. Your parents and guardians have sent you here with a definite object. They expect, and rightly too, that the institution shall make of you better students, truer Mussalmans and nobler men than you were before. When the Principal puts down his signatures to an admission form, he fully realises the importance of that simple procedure. He accepts that great responsibility of educating and training the pick of the Moslem youth, on whom ultimately rest the future of the country and of the community. That being the Principal's position, you can well imagine the hesitation with which he accepts each candidate who approaches him for admission. He happens to take charge of you when you are in a very central period of your life when you can neither be credited nor discredited with a well balanced faculty of reasoning and when you are just about to acquire life-long habits, on which as they are good or bad, will depend the happiness and misery of your later life; and his position, which is always difficult, becomes more difficult in an institution like ours, for we get youngmen from all parts of India who bring with them various habits and traditions, formed in different places and imbibed in different institutions. We have to fashion out of this material, a uniform, distinct and an ideal product for the Muslim University. My young friends, you will therefore admit that there devolves on the Principal, the responsibility to make you intellectually better, physically stronger and religiously truer than you were before, but he cannot do so unless you yourselves co-operate with him. Unfortunately some of you may fail to do so, may even neglect your own work and duty and exert evil influence on others, but I wish to tell you frankly that I am responsible to your parents and to the University for your intellectual, physical and moral welfare and that I shall do my utmost to put all malfactors down. I shall have to seek your help in the matter as Mussalmans. I wish to place before you for your guidance a tradition of our Prophet "whoever of you sees some vice, it shall be his duty to put it down by force but if he be not powerful enough to do so, then he should use his power of speech against it and if that also be not possible he should show the dislike of his heart and this is the least that believer can do."

Let love of God and Islam and the Prophet well up in you as clear water springs from a mountain well, and let your knees bend when you hear the call of the Muazan to prayer. This is what your parents expect of you. Prayer times must be treated as sacred and let there be no noise of any kind when prayers are being offered. Apart from a sense of religious duty prayer is necessary even in your own self-interest, for, as long as Mussalmans did bend their knees and bow their heads before God so long did they gain not merely the kingdom of Heaven but even the kingdom of earth from the Atlantic to the wall of China.

INTEREST IN STUDIES.

And as in matters religious so also in your studies let your work be a labour of love—natural and spontaneous. It is only when you begin to take an interest in the work before you that your harvest from Aligarh and the Intermediate College will be full and plenteous. No rule or regulation can make you healthy and healthy-minded if the will to improve and the desire to work is not in you. I want the hours of your study at your rooms to be definitely fixed and wish to see them respected by you all. Let there be no disturbance during those hours and I shall go round myself and ask your tutors also to do so during those hours and shall see that offenders are strongly dealt with. In this I want you all to help me, for strong public opinion in this matter can do more than rules framed by me. Students do not come to a college as cotton bales to a cotton press to be packed, compressed and labelled. Assuredly you have not come here merely to be labelled as Intermediates. You have to learn knowledge of course, but in addition to that you have to imbibe culture and the first lesson of culture is that you should be dutiful and well-behaved. Young as you are in age and noble by birth—for you represent the cream of the Muslim youth—I am sure you will live upto the nobility demanded of you by this Inter College which is now your Alma Mater, and as children love their mother and as a token of their love render her service so shall I expect every one of you to love this college and serve her and obey her.

COLLEGE TRADITIONS.

A word or two about the traditions of this college. There may be good as well as bad traditions in a place. The latter should be discouraged as much as the former should be cherished. New comers are like new babies who are to be handled lovingly and brought up affectionately. We must develop the instinct of social help and Islamic fraternity amongst us. Let your sense of Islamic brotherhood guide you in your efforts to see that your new brethern are comfortably lodged and joyfully brought up in the love of this place. Let the guardians and parents, who come to give us their dearest and nearest form a good opinion of your manners, so that when they go back they should do so with the satisfaction of having left their children in a good company. Let them not carry the idea that you were found wanting in manners and courtesy. Let your evil traditions of ragging for the sake of ragging disappear for ever. Just as there can be no consistency in evil, there can be no adherence to evil traditions. Right is right and wrong is wrong for all time. The sanctity of the passage of time transmutes not vice to virtue or wrong to right. I tell you that the only way that wrong can ever be righted is by oblivion. Renounce error and let your noble traditions alone remain enshrined in your memory.

Let your traditions become nobler and nobler so that when in due time you leave this institution you leave behind legacy of good only. I am thinking of starting Boy Scouting here so that you may acquire manly and generous habits of social and self-help. I also intend starting a number of other societies and shall ever be ready to help you in your efforts to make your future bright and splendid and therefore that of your community and country. Let petty jealousies which often cut at the root of all reform be dropped and let your love of Aligarh rule out all your private differences. I want you all to take part in games and to behave always like sportsmen. Let not your private differences in connection with Union elections and games selections mar the glory earned by your predecessors on the field. Let your differences sink and remember that he who gives in does not necessarily lose the day. His victory is sometimes all the greater.

The members of the teaching staff of this college and the school and the University should command your respect and as you expect consideration and respect at the hands of younger men so do they now expect to be honoured at your hands. It is only when the staff and students of this University are combined into one corporate community that this college will become an ideal institution in this country and to achieve this end it is necessary that provincialism should die and religious differences of opinion be ignored. This college is an all India institution and you are all Indians—hence all factors for the promotion of unity are already present and it is only in institutions like ours and the Hindu University of Benares that true unity is at all attainable.

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Competitors may submit as many sentences as they desire.

(3) *Each sentence must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper on which your full name and address must be written clearly.* In the case of Children's entries, the age of the competitor must be given.

(4) A Polson Present Coupon obtainable from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee or Butter (which can be purchased from any provision dealer) must be fowarded with *each sentence* submitted; otherwise the entry will not be eligible for a prize.

(5) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.

(6) Entries must *reach* the address given below *not later than 15th November* 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December 1924.

(7) Envelopes containing entries must be marked 'COMPETITION' in the top left hand corner.

(8) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

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TARUN RAJASTHAN CASE.

YOUNG EDITOR GETS ONE YEAR.

JUDGE ON "SATANIC GOVERNMENT."

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Nov. 8.

Mr. S. L. Gupta, the editor, is sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. What a noble youth he is! Barely of twenty, he was brave like a lion and deep as a sea. He had only one arm, the left one being crippled in wrestling and yet he worked as much as four and knew not what fatigue was. Extremely self-denying, he spoke very little and felt very deeply for his afflicted Rajasthan. He cheerfully heard the sentence and thanked the Magistrate for it. He is treated as an ordinary felon, with the medieval conditions of Ajmer jail where hardly any facility for reading and writing exists and interviews are allowed once in six months.

Important extracts from the judgment are given below :—

"The articles are no doubt written in high flown language and are much above the ordinary mass mind, but the 'Tarun Rajasthan' has on its rolls many educated subscribers both in British India and outside it and moreover the purport of the articles cannot be missed even by those who have only a smattering knowledge of the Hindi language. The word '(Satan)' used in reference to England or its Government established by law in India, in para 4 of the first article is highly objectionable and even an ordinary reader would not fail to understand the implication thereof. Such a word cannot be said by any stretch of imagination to cultivate any affection for the British Government in the hearts of the people. Want of affection is not necessarily disaffection but the use of the word 'Shetan' indicates an active state of mind generating hatred towards the person addressed and to shun 'Satan' is a religious duty both with Hindus and Mahomedans.

In the second article dated 30th December, 1923, which is a contribution from Mahendra Pertap from Kabul, a notorious sedition monger, the only passage to which exception can be taken is as under which has been freely translated by me as I do not think the translation filed by the prosecution correctly brings out the insinuation contained in the paragraph :—

"This is my firm belief that it is not now safe for you to side with the English people any longer. If you want to save your heads, if you do not wish to make your children beggars then you should while keeping your subjects contented show active sympathy with the great Indian Nation.' This is no doubt addressed to the Indian Princes with whose affection or disaffection the Penal Code is not concerned as they are strictly speaking not subjects of the British Government, yet I have to see what its effect would be on the minds of those of the paper's readers who reside in British India. The meaning of the passage in my mind is absolutely clear. It enjoins upon Indian Princes to keep their subjects contented so that there may be no danger of any rising in their States and to assist the Indian Nation in their attempt to overthrow the British Government. If the Indian Princes stand in danger of having their heads cut off, which figuratively means utterly ruined, by co-operating with the British people then the danger to British Indian subjects is double fold as they have to live wholly under the control of the British Government. If partial co-operation is a sin the whole hoggers cannot but be consigned to the bottom most depths of perdition. It is nothing short of inculcating the creed of non-co-operation. The whole passage therefore cannot but create hatred or contempt for the Government established by law in British India.

Intention is such an intangible thing that evades all grasp and can only be construed by the effect that a writing has on the minds of the readers. What would the reader feel like after perusing an article with the passage quoted above? Will it engender affection or love for the British or hatred or contempt or disaffection for them? I think there can be only one answer to it and the intention of the writer or the publisher thereof cannot be mistaken. There does not seem to be any love lost between him and the British Government and he can only have but one intention to discredit the Government and thus to create disaffection and hatred towards it.

The offence of attempting to excite hatred or disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India having been proved against accused Sobhalal the question of an adequate sentence is now to be decided. He is a young man of weak constitution and this is his first offence. He is not a confirmed sinner and I wish to give him a chance to reform himself, but at the same time I do not wish to minimise the gravity of the offence and I wish the sentence to be deterrent. I think twelve months' rigorous imprisonment on each count will meet the exigencies of the case and I sentence the accused Sobhalal accordingly on both the counts, Sentences to run concurrently.

The other accused Ramnarain is hereby acquitted.

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MUSLIMS AND POLITICAL REFORMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that the Muslim point of view was not properly represented before the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

The All-India Muslim League, which is the only recognised political organisation of the Mussalmans, seems to have adopted an undesirable attitude of indifference, and out of the Provincial Leagues with the exception of the Punjab, others also followed suit. The few Mussalman witnesses who cared to appear before the Committee represented only their first person singular. Mr. K. Ahmed's memorandum, however, is reported to have been signed, also by some other Mussalman members of the Legislative Assembly, most of whom are nominated members and, therefore, have no right to speak on behalf of any section of the community. Their so-called parliamentary party, which was not known to the world before this memorandum was signed in its name, seems to be a still-born child of an unlawful wedlock. Although no substantial good or important constitutional development is expected as a result of this enquiry, specially after the advent of the Tory Government into power, and, therefore, it matters little whether any particular shade of opinion was adequately represented or not. But there is one point which is worthy of attention, and it is this that some Mussalman witnesses seem to have created an impression that they favoured a cautious and halting advance on the road to further reforms. The Anglo-Indian Press is making much out of this and the Tory Government in England will also use it as a pretext for with-holding the overdue instalment of further Reforms. It is, therefore, the duty of every thinking Mussalman to repudiate most emphatically any insinuation of this sort being made towards their community. Owing to an unfortunate domestic mishap, I could not appear as a witness before the Reforms Enquiry Committee and, therefore, the only course open to me now is to give an expression of my views through the Press. I want to make it quite clear that the Mussalmans as a whole, are not averse to an advance in the direction of more political reforms, on the other hand their national traditions have always demonstrated their abhorrence to a foreign rule. There is no country in the world in which Mussalmans are living in such a state of abject slavery as in India. Although the world-wide Muslim Empires shattered long ago and the European powers have been trying, for centuries to bring the Mussalmans under the yoke of their sovereignty, still every where the Mussalmans are making tremendous sacrifices to regain their independence and nowhere in the world are they reduced to the position which they occupy in India. It would be, therefore, against the true spirit of Islam to say that the Mussalmans prefer subjugation to freedom. Albeit we are equally anxious to safe-guard our religious, communal rights, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed in this country. We want to hold our own and will not suffer our community being merged into the predominant elements of the country, and we will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object. Effective and separate representation of the Mussalmans on all the controlling bodies is our only demand in which the Mussalmans of all shades of opinion are unanimous. But this does not mean that the Mussalmans will prove a stumbling block in the way of the progress of the country. I trust the followers of Islam in this country, which is as much their motherland as of any other community inhabiting India, are quite capable of defending their rights and the British Government need not feel any anxiety on their behalf.—Yours, etc.

MAHOMED YAKUB M.L.A.

Moradabad.
November 4.

RAJPUT CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The All-India Rajput Mahasabha anniversary comes off on the 19th and 20th November as already announced. His Highness Maharaja Alwar, President Rajput Mahasabha, His Highness Sailana, General Secretary, His Highness Maharaja Kashmir Patron are arriving to join the Mahasabha to be held at Delhi. The Sagam Theatre Hall will be secured for the meetings. Pratinidhi meetings begin from 14th. The Commission appointed to inquire into Mayurbhanj Baster marriage affair is producing its report in the Pratinidhi meeting on the 15th. Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. Rajputs from all parts of India are joining the Reception Committee. All Rajputs cordially invited for the meetings on the 19th and 20th.

Owing to urgent calls from the Punjab, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been compelled to postpone his intended visit to Travancore for three weeks. He leaves for here on the 18th.

The Honourable Sir Norman Macleod, Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Popham, Mr. J. M. C. Prophet and, Mr. Mrs. and Miss J. Perring lunched at Government House on Sunday the 9th November.

Several Princes have arrived at Delhi to attend the Princes' Conference.

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